B·S·A
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

The Bombay Chronicle

B·S·A
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 242— BOMBAY TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1925 ONE ANNA

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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in reality, they are a boon to suffering humanity.

They have served many, and will serve you too—in curing Mental weakness, Brain-fag. Indigestion Constipation, etc.

Only a Rupee per tin with 32 pills For a detailed and complete price list please write to:—

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(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
17th Oct.	MOOLTAN x		20,847
24th ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
31st ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI		16,100
14th ,,	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
21st ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
28th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA *	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA		16,100
12th ,,	CHINA	NALDERA x	15,953
19th ,,	DEVANHA		8,151
26th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA *	10,919
1926. 2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI		16,100
9th ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th ,,	RANCHI		16,100
23rd ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
30th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
6th Feb.	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th ,,	RANPURA		16,585
20th ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
27th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6th March	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
13th ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
27th ,,	RANCHI		16,100
31st ,,	CHINA†		7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
17th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,919
24th ,,	RANPURA		16,585
1st May.	RAZMAK	NARKUNDAx	16,227
8th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
16th ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	11,089
22nd ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29th ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† S. S. "China", 31st March, extra Steamer at following reduced rates :—

1st Saloon to London £ 80, £ 70, & £ 66.
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ,, 72, ,, 62, & ,, 56.
2nd Saloon to London £ 54, and £ 52.
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ,, 50, ,, ,, 48.

The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.

Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the 'China.' on the 31st March 1926

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
12th Nov.	MERKARA	8,285
26th ,,	MADURA	8,975
10th Dec. 1926	MARGHA	8,278
14th Jan.	WARFIELD*	6,060
4th Feb.	GHARINDA*	5,306
18th ,,	GOLCONDA*	5,316
18th March	DOMALA	8,441
8th April	MARGHA	8,273
20th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD*	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer	

* Cargo Vessels only; will not convey passengers

P & O SAILING TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

15th Oct.	MALDERA	Australia
27th Oct.	TAKADA connecting at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	Colombo Australia
10th Nov.	SOUDAN connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA	Straits, China, Japan Australia
24th ,,	SICILA*	Straits, China, Japan
22nd Dec.	DELTA connecting at Colombo with MONGOLIA	Straits, China, Japan Australia

*Will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
19th Octr.	VITA	Karachi and Kathiawar Coastports
14th ,,	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa.
15th ,,	VARELA	Busreh via Karachi
17th ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi and Kathiawar. Coastports

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every weeks. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Sado Maru.	T. Sonoyama.	7898	6th Oct,	14th Oct,
Toyooka Maru,	S. Enya,	7098	20th ,,	3rd Nov,
Tottori Maru,	G. Masuda	6973	29th Oct,	12th ,,
*Tamba Maru	J. Fujisawa	5845	15th Nov.	29th Nov.
Tokushima Maru	S. Kuba	5976	1st Dec.	15th Dec
*Wakasa Maru	T. Habaki	6083	16th Dec.	30th Dec.

* Passenger Steamers.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage.
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	200	140	100
Hongkong ..	475	320	215	145
Shanghai ..	530	355	240	160
Kobe ..	600	400	265	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 22278 Telegrams YUSEN

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Celebes Maru	H. Gotow	5,863	25 Sep.	13 Oct,
Honolulu Maru	G. Fujita.	5,751	11 Oct.	25 Oct.
Indo Maru	S. Takata	5,001	15 Oct.	29 Oct.
BorneoMaru	T. Motoshige	5,863	22 Oct.	9 Nov.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
'Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: 'SHOSEN.'
P. O. Box. No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank,
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

A GOOD ADVICE.

The best remedy for a family man who sick of worrying over the question "How to provide my family after my death" is 'INSURANCE POLICY.'' Insure to-day with the East and West Insurance Company, Ltd., and you will worry no more. Very attractive plans. Tables XII and XIII with guaranteed bonus a speciality in Insurance line. Agents wanted. Apply to:—

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Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,660
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HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA
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Modan	Djocia	Pontianak
Bandjermasin	Kota Radja	Solo
Sourabaya	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Weltervreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
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A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg. Agent.

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for Swadeshi-made Confectionery such as Acid drops, Lemon drops, Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rocks. Packed in 7lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.

Brand tablet Manufacturers of Quinine—Bs. Purgative and Confectioner.
Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7

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Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %

The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas pe month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs, R. M. DWADKAR, & Co., Gun Powder Road, Mazagaon, Bombay.

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THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
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16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

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A WORLD SERVICE.

"TALLYPATHY"! "YOGASADHAN"!!

OR

"KARANAPISHACHA'!!!

1. Even the wisest are at a loss to understand what ways and methods:—

THE REPRESENTATIVE IN BOMBAY

IN HIS SHORT STAY

OF THE

The Universal Astrological & Statistical Bureau.

INDORE CITY, C. I.

2. With the help of Physiognomy, Palmistry, Astrology and horoscope if available unvails the events of past, present, circumstances and future like the X-Rays to very clear details, which can not be had from anywhere in the world!

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PEOPLE ARE REALLY SURPRISED!!

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Special Rs. 500 and upwards full particulars.

CONSULTING HOURS:
WATSON HOTEL ROOM 111, BOMBAY.
8 to 10 a.m.
8 to 10 p.m. and
12 to 5 p.m. on Holidays.
AND
11, ALBERT BLDG., HORNBY ROAD,
Third Floor
12 to 5 p.m.

Bureau's forecasts are world-renowned! It is to your misfortune if you miss the opportunity!

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PYREX - MALARIA SPECIFIC
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PTYCHO-PAPAIN
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Mist PEPSIN Comp.
} for Dyspepsia Heart-burn Flatulence, etc
TONIC GLYCEROPHOSPHATES

SYRUP BRAHMI and SYRUP VASAKA with HYPOPHOSPHITES and TOLU

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Head Office GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY. Phone No. 40784 *Branch*— SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.

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HALF ANNA
PER WORD
Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER. The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—STUDENTS searching employments. For full particulars apply with two annas stamp to:—N. D. SWAMEE, (Mechanical Engineer), Egerton Road, Delhi.
A R1957

WANTED.—A LADY DOCTOR for a Charitable Dispensary (for Ladies and children) to be opened shortly in the Fort. Apply stating terms, qualifications, and previous experience, (enclosing copies of testimonials) to SHETH VASSANJI NARANJI and SHETH MULJI RANCHORDAS, Managing Trustees and Executors of the Estate of Bai Kabibai Kalianji Ladha, 1, Sommel Street, Vadgadi, Bombay (No. 3).
A R1947

SALARY RS. 100—260 P.M.
IN 30 DAYS.

WE can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS. BY POST OR PERSONALLY. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. 2 days' FREE trials. No MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 3 annas stamp. Rawal College, (3) Rawalpindi.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET.—For any community, airy and well ventilated FLATS of summit Building, situated on Tardeo, Forjett Street with Electric fittings. Rent Rs. 70-80-90 and Rs. 100 p.m. Motor Garages. Rent Rs. 25. Write or see personally. RUTTONSEY POONJA, No. 41-45, D'Souza Street, Vadgady, Mandvi, Bombay.
C R1952

OFFICES.—In Nanjee Building, 17, Elphinstone Circle, Central Situation First Floor, Lift, Electric fittings, Airy, clean, commanding excellent view and overlooking Elphinstone Circle Gardens. Suitable for large and small Commercial firms. Available from 1st November. Rent Rs. 60 to Rs. 600 according to space. Apply to:—DEVKARAN NANJEE.
C R1945

SHOPS especially good for, Motor Accessories dealers are to be let, rent Rs. 400, 300 and 175, Raval Building, Lamington Road, opp. N. Powell and Co.
C R1915

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Very fertile and healthy village of Umber, Talooka Chawrashi in Surat District, only two miles from Sachin Rly. Station and close to the sea. Best opportunity for the safest and lucrative investment. For further particulars apply Box No. 998, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
G R1850

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS

FINEST KULU APPLES—Fresh Walnuts, 11 lbs. basket for Rs. 5 inclusive of packing and postage. V. P. P. to all parts of India. Agent, ARAMGARH ORCHARDS, Kulu, Punjab.
R1798

PROFESSION.

KNOW YOUR FUTURE.—Answering six questions Re. 1, Detailed annual reading Rs. 2, 5 years Rs. 3. High credentials State time, date of birth or letter. A. V. S. IYER, Nagappier Street, Triplicane.
P R1965

REMARKABLE POWERS OF A MESMERIST—The IMPERIAL PSYCHIC ACADEMY, Viravanallur, (S. India) undertakes to answer with astonishing accuracy any two or more simple questions relating to any subject troubling one's mind and even sent enclosed in a sealed cover, which will be returned un-opened with the answers. The charge is only Re. 0-8-0 for each question, which will be realised by V. P. P. with a guarantee to refund money in case of the least incorrect answers. Date of birth or time of commencing to write the questions with name and address legibly written should be furnished. The public are invited to give a trial and forearm themselves with a knowledge of what is in store for them.
P R1922

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy.) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," A guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Madows St., Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

MY SCHOLARSHIP of I. C. SCHOOLS, LONDON, assigned free to first applicant. Any course arranged. C. B. MATHUR, Agra.
L R1969

MANUSCRIPT 'MIRAT-E-MOHOMEDI', History of Gujarat in Urdu, published recently. Sanctioned by Bombay Government to all Educational Institutions of the Presidency. Pages 288, Price Rs. 2-8-0. Apply G. A. SHAIKH, Principal, V. J. Madresa, Porbander.
L R1964

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL—WANTED. By a young Muhammadan of respectable family, who is doing business both in Bombay and Delhi, a beautiful young bride or a widow of good family. Bombay preferred. Correspondence strictly confidential. Photo will be sent, if required. Apply to A. R. F. c/o the "Bombay Chronicle," Bombay.
M R1967

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

per column inch per insertion.

1st Insertion ... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ... Rs. 4-8-0

4th and Subsequent Insertions Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

No. 6958/M.V. of 1925.

A HINDU PARDESHI BOY, named SHIVPALTAN JAGESHAR, aged about 15 years was found lying in an unconscious condition on Hughes Road near the Rukmini Hospital at about 6-10 a.m. on the 6th October, 1925. He later died in Hospital.

Presumably the boy was knocked down by a fast moving vehicle—probably a motor car.

The Commissioner of Police would be glad to receive from any member of the public any information that would help in tracing the vehicle or its driver.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 12-10-1925.
C24275

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

CHEAP TICKETS FOR DIVALI HOLIDAYS.

DURING the ensuing Divali Holidays 1st and 2nd Class Week End Return Tickets will be issued between Victoria Terminus, Byculla and Dadar on the one hand and Nasik Road, Devlali, Khandala, Lonavla, Poona, Neral and Matheran on the other from WEDNESDAY, the 14th October, 1925, to FRIDAY, the 16th October, 1925, and will be available for the completion of the return journey up to noon on Tuesday, the 20th October, 1925.

Particulars may be obtained from the undersigned or the stations concerned.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 10th October, 1925.
C24271.

TIMBER FOR SALE.

AN AUCTION SALE of teak (logs and poles) Poomarudu, Venteak, Irul etc. will be held at Beypore Government Timber Depot, near Feroke Railway Station, on the S. I. Ry., Malabar at noon and after on the 31st October, 1925.

For further particulars apply to the District Forest Officer, Nilambur, South Malabar.
24273.

NOTICE.

WANTED.—LEVELLERS temporarily for accurate levelling work in fields. Those, who have worked in contour survey will be preferred. Pay Rs. 50 will be offered according to qualifications and testimonials. Apply to the STATE ENGINEER before 15th October, 1925.

B. L. PATEL,
State Engineer, Rajkot.
C24262

PUBLIC NOTICES.

POONA SPECIAL.

ON account of the Divali holidays, the SPECIAL TRAIN to Poona usually leaving Victoria Terminus on FRIDAY evenings at 18-30 hours will run instead on Wednesday, the 14th instant, to the same timings. The return Special will leave Poona, as usual, on Sunday evening.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Ry.

Bombay, 12th October, 1925.
C24278

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an Auction Sale held by the Commissioner, High Court, Bombay on the 4th day of October, 1925, in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree made on the 12th day of October, 1922, and the Order, dated 14th February, 1924, in High Court Suit No. 688 of 1917 in which Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal is the Plaintiff and Govindlal Bansilal and another are Defendants, Govindlal Bansilal, Esq., and Mukundlal Bansilal Esq., of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants were the highest bidders and declared Purchasers.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at [redacted]money Mansion, No. 43, Churchgate [redacted] Fort, Bombay, within 14 days fr[redacted] date hereof, otherwise the sale w[redacted] completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL the right, title and interest of the parties to the above suit in all that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with messuage tenements shed or building standing thereon situate, lying and being at Haines Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2350 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under New No. 13691, New No. 13691, New Survey No. 2/3461 (part) and Cadastral Survey No. 1816 of Byculla Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 7049-50, Street Nos. 1—2, Ward No. 7054, Street Nos. 97—99 and Ward No. 7055, Street Nos. 101—105 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Dwarkadas Lalloobhai, partly by the property of Alimahomed Gulamhussein partly by the property of Gangadas Dayabhai and partly by the property of Mosque, on or towards the West partly by Haines Road and partly by the property of Vithal Sakharam Pandhare, on or towards the North partly by the property of the City Improvement Trust and partly by the property of the Mosque and on or towards the South partly by Haines Road and partly by the property of Shakoo Ratansi and partly by the property of Dwarkadas Lalloobhai and which said premises are in the possession of Mr. N. H. Moos, Receiver in the said suit and are occupied by the tenants.

Dated this 12th day of October, 1925.

RELE & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
C24279

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of DIWALIBAI, widow of MADHAODAS alias MADHOWJI alias NANABHAI VIRJI, of Bombay, Lohana Hindu inhabitant, deceased for the use and benefit of her minor daughter Bachubai alias Bai Ramabai and Limited to the period of her minority.

PRAMVALLABH HARGOWAN, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Cloth Merchant, the husband and natural Guardian of Bai Ramabai, residing at Mangaldas Market, in the City of Bombay. ... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-ninth day of September in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and twenty-five and in the Sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR.

The 29th day of September, 1925.

Messrs. PAYNE & CO.
Petitioner's attorneys.
C24277.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF MESSRS. M. H. SANJANA & COMPANY LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN in pursuance of Section 217 of the Indian Companies Act of 1913, that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the abovenamed Company will be held at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 14th day of November, 1925, at 11-30 a.m. (S. T.), for the purpose of having an account laid before them, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidators, and also of determining by extraordinary resolution the manner in which the books, accounts and documents of the Company and of the Liquidators thereof, and of the Cash Balance if any in the hands of the Liquidators shall be disposed of.

Dated this 12th day of October, 1925.

S. B. BILLIMORIA & CO.,
Liquidators.
C24280

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 3709 of 1923.

KHATRI SUMAR ABDUL REHMAN. Plaintiff.

vs.

PANDURANG JASWANT CHEMBURKAR & Ors. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 10th day of July, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on TUESDAY, the 13th day of October, 1925, at the hour of five O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MANILAL HARIDAS & CO., Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at Nos. 27-33, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 28th day of August, 1925.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece or land, being non-agricultural Survey No. 25, situate in the village of Chembur, Taluka Salsette, Sub-district Kurla, Dist: Thana, measuring two thousand five hundred and fifty-five square yards be the same little more or less bearing Survey No. 247, Pot No. 10, Akar Rs. 8 with the messuage tenement or dwelling house or chawl standing thereon bounded, on or towards the East partly by vacant ground of Tukaram Makund and partly by vacant ground and building of Sundrabai, widow of Jagannath, on or towards the West and North by grass land belonging to Seth Sunderdas and on or towards the South by the Road from Trombay to Kurla and Sion.

LOT NO. 2.

Land, situate at Mowji Wadhowli, Taluka Salsette Dist: Thana Sub-Dist: Kurla.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of land admeasuring one acre and 10½ gunthas bearing Collector's Survey No. 74, Pot No. 6 and bearing Entry No. 509.

SECONDLY—All those two pieces of field land called Suvaichi Khar bearing:—

Survey Nos. 73. Pot Nos. 2, 4. adm. gunthas 59½. Akar, Rs. 3-8-0 and Entry Nos. 499, 501.

THIRDLY:—All that piece of field land called Surai, bearing survey No. 89. Pot No. 1, gunthas 7 3/4. Akar annas 15 and bearing entry No. 607.

FOURTHLY:—All that piece of field land called Suvai, bearing Survey No. 89. Pot No. 1. Gunthas 7 3/4. Akar annas 15, bearing entry No. 607.

FIFTHLY:—All that piece of field land called Suvai, bearing Survey No. 74, Pot No. 5, Gunthas 8 1/4 Akar Rupee one and annas two and bearing Entry No. 508.

SIXTHLY:—All that piece of land or Wada called "Bhandaricha" urfe "Vasicha," bearing Survey No. 75, Falni No. 1, Gunthas 14. Akar annas 12 and bearing entry No. 518.

SEVENTHLY:—All that piece of field land called Suvai, bearing Survey No. 74, Pot No. 3. Gunthas 23 3/4, Akar rupees three and annas four and bearing Entry No. 506.

EIGHTHLY:—All those six pieces of field and grass lands made into one and bearing numbers and descriptions as follows: that is to say:—

Survey No. 76, Falni No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, adm. Gunthas 64, Akar Rs. 4-5-0 Entry Nos. 518 to 524.

NOTE:—The above Lot No. 2 has been notified for acquisition by Government pursuant to their Notice, dated 1st May, 1922, but possession of 30 gunthas of land out of Survey Nos. 74 and 89 as shown in the Plan filed in the Commissioner's Office has already been taken by Government under Section 17 of the Act. The purchaser will not be entitled to recover the compensation moneys in respect of the said 30 gunthas.

C24177

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913
AND
IN THE MATTER OF MESSRS. GEORGE GAHAGAN & COMPANY LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as required by Section 216 of the Indian Companies' Act a meeting of the shareholders of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Office of the Liquidators at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of October, 1925, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) when the Liquidators will place before the meeting a statement of their Receipts and Payments and the particulars with respect to the proceedings in and position of the liquidation.

Dated this 12th day of October, 1925.

S. B. BILLIMORIA,
For Self and Co-Liquidator.
C24276

AUCTION SALES.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.

AUCTION SALE.

Under kind instruction from the Superintendent Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, 28th October, 1925, at 10 a.m. sharp and if necessary on following days on the premises of said Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, in small lots but in large stocks to meet the convenience of purchasers of the following stores, also it is a good opportunity for Shinchandlers, Hardware Merchants and Chemists.

Brass scrap, boring Soissol, crushed cases, pigs, Copper scrap, lead scrap, zinc scrap, cupronickel with and without traces of lead, tin scrap, old ammunition boxes steel and wrought iron, iron wrought hoop, steel cast octagonal, flat round, mild round, tin sheets of different guages and sizes, wire brass hard of different guages, alum commercial bitumen, whiting, coloured, copper carbonate crude and pure Isinglass, kit composition, oil fish, parumaches cement, resin black, nails steel clasp cut of different sizes, nails wire hard round galvd. round shank of different sizes, screws iron flat head tinned of different guages and sizes in large stocks, cloth lasting dyed, silk No. 2 silk sewing thread No. 2 conduit tubing 5/8" charts porcelain of different upper and lower and sizes and other stores too numerous to mention.

SALE CONDITIONS—Purchasers will have to pay fifty per cent deposit when lot is knocked down to his or their name and shall have to pay in full and remove the lot immediately. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI and Co.,
Government Auctioneers.
94 Main Street, Camp, Poona.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF GRAIN AND GROCERY SHOP AT "DHARAVI" AS A GOING CONCERN IN ONE LOT.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 2418 of 1925 (Noormahomed vs. Zakuralli) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 13th inst. at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Dharavi grain and grocery shop as a going concern in one lot.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers & Commission Agents.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE RIFLE AND ONE PISTOL.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., the Administrator General of Bombay and Administrator of the estate and effects of late Mr. W. S. Johnstone, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 26th October, 1925, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

One Rifle No. 954379 by Messrs. Winchester Repeating Arms Co.

One Service Pistol No. 299457 by Messrs. Webley.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

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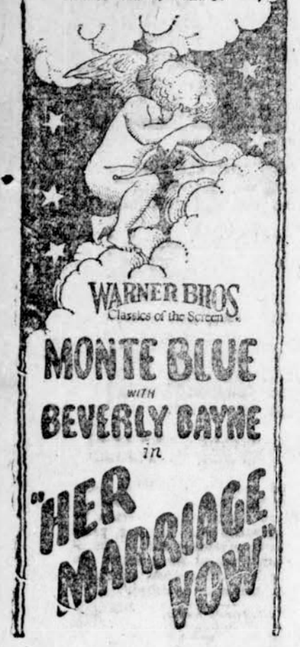
on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
SPECIAL DIVALI SHOW
MATINEE AT 4 P.M. ON BANK HOLIDAYS
NIGHT AT 6, 8 and 10



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KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE,
NEW CHURNEY ROAD
will screen
HOTHAL PADAMANI
OR
The Adventures of an Young Prince.
PRODUCED BY KRISHNA FILMS CO., BOMBAY.
USUAL TIME & MODERATE RATES

CINEMA MAJESTIC
PRESENTS THIS WEEK
Royal Art Studio's Picture
AMERSINH-DAGGER
OR
MARWAD'S MOTI
Time : 5, 7, 9, 11.
Sat., Sun., Holiday: 3, 5, 7, 9, 11.

THE ACME
MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.,
: : GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY. :
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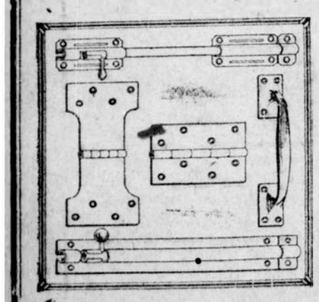

ANY ARTICLE
TO INDIVIDUAL DESIGN.
We also undertake Castings of all descriptions—High Class Precision Work under Expert Supervision and Skilled Workmen—Our Manufactured Articles are satisfying the Buyers even as compared with imported ones both in QUALITY & PRICE

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Oct. 12.

To-day Reuter reported a fall of 43 to 41 points in New York futures. The market declined at the opening on long liquidation, but later improved on trade buying. At the close the market is again gave way. Liverpool has been reported 12 to 4 points down.

Messrs. M. and Stern's report:—

"The World's Spinners' takings of American cotton for week ending 9th October were 357,000 bales. This makes the total takings from 1st August to date 2,166,000 bales against 1,659,000 bales for the same period last year, which shows an increase of 507,000 bales."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 10th inst. as under:—

"Downward tendency. Killing frost forecast not realised."

From the last Bureau Report we are led to believe that provided there is no serious deterioration to the crop by early killing frost a full-sized crop is almost assured. With such a bumper crop in evidence it does not look likely that prices in America will show any very great improvement.

Prices in the local market are completely out of parity compared with Americans, but they will have to give way as soon as the pressure of new crop cotton begins to move. Sales of new crops even at their present level look to us attractive.

In consequence of the decline in America the Marwari Bazar opened this morning Rs. 5½ lower with Broach April/May at Rs. 408. At the opening one Japanese firm and Commission Houses were moderate sellers and the market eased to Rs. 407, and after fluctuating within a rupee closed at Rs. 407½. Some Commission Houses were moderate buyers. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 406 and going up by half a rupee closed at Rs. 406. One Japanese firm bought Oomra, whilst Commission Houses were moderate sellers. Bazar operators were buyers of Broach.

Fine Oomra January opened at Rs. 388 and fluctuating sharp within a rupee only closed at Rs. 388½ Commission Houses were moderate sellers whilst Bazar operators were buyers. Bengal January was quoted Rs. 344½ nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was closed on Saturday.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS, 6 P.M.

	Bombay, Oct. 12.
Fully Good Broach April-May	406
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	343
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	387

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

	Bombay, Oct. 12.
Fully Good Broach April-May	407
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	344
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	388

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 12.

	Ready.	Dec.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	390	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	370	365
Bengal F.G.M.G.	350	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	370	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	350	.....
Punjab-Americans M.G.	440/50	410
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.	400/10	422
Nagpur Fine M.G.	410	422
Yeotmal Fine Fine M.G.	.....	414
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	400	414
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Amraoti Fine M.G.	380	405
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	380	405
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	360	.....
Khandesh Fine M.G.	360	390
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	350	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	450	432
Broach Fully Good M.G.	430	.....
Muthia Fine M.G.	.....	390
Muthia F.G.M.G.	.....	382
Dharwar S.G.	430	.....
Coompta M. G.	430	.....
Westerns M. G.	400/10	.....
Westerns H. G.	.....	.....
Miraj M. G.	410/20	.....
Cambodia M. G.	460/80	.....

WIRE OF MESSRS. A. NORDEN AND CO.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. Cotton Brokers and Commission Agents, Bombay, received the following cable from their New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co:—

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.

"Declined on killing frst forecast not realised."

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 10.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—Oct./Nov. sellers £21.

Linseed Tone:—Steady. Little demand.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—Nov./Dec. sellers 38/10½.

Jan./Apl. sellers 38/10½.

Linseed Afloat 46,000 tons.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Oct. 13.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh		954	2,266
Central India		5,862	63
Barsi and Nagar		1,098	1,909
Hyderabad-Gaorani		169	194
Berar		3,556	3,001
Central Provinces	219	1,874	1,194
Total Oomras	219	13,543	8,627
Dholera		3,511	1,178
S.W. Provinces	61	2,630	21
Rajputana		1 011	111
Sind-Punjab		2,731	3,636
Broach			214
Coompta & Dharwar	492	9,790	2,367
Westerns-Northerns	44	4,819	2,693
Coconada	53	1,206	404
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		5,523	2,279
Persian		606	436
American		138	
Egyptian and African	9	15,488	9,178
Comilla, Burma & other sorts			
Total	882	61,046	32,040

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 8th Oct. This year.	Last year
Europe	422	43,300	13,025
Japan & China	915	30,471	79,950
Coast Ports		1,845	1,949
Up-country by Rail		796	1,908
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		10,397	12,688
Total	1,337	86,828	1,09,636

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Oct. 12.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 68-8.

4 per cent Conversion Loan Due 1931-36 Rs. 86-12.

5 per cent. War Loan Due 1929-47 Rs. 95-12.

5 per cent. Loan Due 1935, Rs. 95-15.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) Due 1933, Rs. 99-11.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) Due 1945-55, Rs. 99-10.

5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1928, Rs. 105-6.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1926, Rs. 101.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1927, Rs. 102.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1930. Rs. 104

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1931, Rs. 104-8.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1932, Rs. 105.

6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) Due 1935, Rs. 108-14.

4 per cent. Port Trust Due 1974, Rs. 75-8.

4 per cent. Municipal Due 1974, Rs. 75.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal Due 1954 Rs. 101-12.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust Due 1974, Rs. 75.

6 per cent. Municipal Due 1929-49, Rs. 100-8.

Tone of Market:—Quiet, very little business passing.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Oct 12

	Rs. a
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	68 8
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 1931-36..	86 12
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.. ..	95 10
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1933 ..	99 11
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55..	99 10
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1925..	103 0
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1928..	105 6
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1926 ..	101 0
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1927 ..	102 0
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1930 ..	103 15
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1931 ..	104 6
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1932 ..	105 0
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) 1935 ..	109 0
4 per cent. Port Trust 1974 ..	75 12
4 per cent. Municipal 1974 ..	75 0
4 per cent. Improvement Trust 1974	75 0
5 per cent. Port Trust 1950 ..	101 0
6 per cent. Municipal 1929-49 ..	101 0
" 1954 ..	104

Tone of Market:—Market steady but quiet

METAL REPORT.

London, Oct. 10.

Tin Block £274½.

SHARE MARKET.

Bombay Oct. 12.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotation Rs. a.
Bank of India	50	3	70
Baroda	50	4	73
Central Co-operative	50	7½	50
Central	25	1½	22 2
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	80
Imperial	500	1415	8
Imperial Contributory	125	10	353 12
Union	78	—	3 2
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.			
Bundi Portland Cement Co.	10	—	5 12
Central India Mining	10	4-8y	26
Indian Cement O.	250	—	21 4
Katni Cement O.	100	—	20
Katni Cement D.	40	—	90
Punjab Cement O.	10	—	2
Shivrajpure	10	8—9	47
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	12 p.c.	805
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	141 4
Central Provinces	100	7½ p.c.	112
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	83
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	79
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	80
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	71
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	70
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	73 8
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	76
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	93
Sind Linght	100	6 p.c.	152 8
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	627 8 +D.
UpperSind Light	100	4 p.c.	70
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	—	87 8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	—	185
Scindia Steam	30	—	6 14
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	6 p.c.	83
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	—	485
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	—	800
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	93 12
Bombay Tramways P	50	7 p.c.	59 8
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	846 4
Tata HydroElec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	886
Karachi Electricity	100	6	92
Surat Electricity	100	—	57 8
Tata Power O.	1,000	—	310
Tata Power P.	1,000	—	480
PRESS COMPANIES.			
Akbar	500	—	475
Fort	475	—	200
Harvey & Sahapathy	500	90-36	1400
Indian Cotton	125	20	201 4
Manmad Manufacturing	250	—	210 x D
New Berar	500	80	800
New East India	1,000	—	2500
New Mofussil P.	400	40	640
New Prince of Wales	500	61	815
Volkart U. P.	500	50	670
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown	100	—	102 8
Belapur Co. Ltd.	75	—	10
B. Burma T. Corporation Old.	125	7-8	380
B Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	95
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	11 6
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	40
British Burma Petroleum	—	—	4 15
	Sh. 8	—	
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	225	250
Jost Engineering	50	7-8	75 + D
Mckenzie	100	30 p.c.	325
New Union Flour Mills	100	—	30
Port Canning	1,000	60	670
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100	—	45
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	6 p.c.	88
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd	100	—	23
Tata Iron Defd.	30	—	45
Tata Iron and Steel Co. O.	75	—	12
Thackes	50	—	150
Telephone	50	1	20
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India Life	50	22-8	550
Jupiter	15	—	4 4
New India	25	1-0	12 12
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	725
Vulcan	10	6 as.	2
MILLS.			
Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	570
Alliance	100	—	40
Apollo	50	—	6 4
Assur Virjee	100	—	4
Berar Manfg.	200	30	300
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	305
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	80	812 8
Bombay Industrial	100	—	10
Bombay Woollen	100	—	70
Bradbury	250	10	260
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	200
Broach Fine Counts	250	—	80
Century	100	20y	393 4
Central India O.	100	16	447 8
Central P.	500	8 p.c.	410
Ceylon	100	—	40
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7-8y	407 8
Coorla	100	7	140
Crescent	100	6	202 8
Currimbhoy	250	—	335
David	500	—	350
Dawn	250	40	650
Damond O.	100	—	11
Ed D. Sassoon United O.	10	0	14 0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	15y	265
Edward Sassoon	200	—	120
Elphinstone O.	100	—	24 4
Emperor Edward	500	—	306
Fazulbhoy	250	25	847 8
Falay	100	20	127 8
Framjee Petit	1,000	—	550
Globe	100	—	41 4
Gokak	100	7	97 8+D
Gold Mohur	100	—	15
Hindoostan	1,000	100	10378
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	10	202 8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	*75	80 0
Indore-Malwa United	100	*22-8	367 8
Indian Woollen	50	—	4
Jamshed O.	250	—	70
Kastoorchand	500	—	60
Khandesh	1,000	200	2300
Khatau Makanjee	100	6	80
Kilachand	25	—	3 12
Kohinoor	500	—	965
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	350	4700
Madhorao Scindia	100	—	20
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	—	90
Madras United	250	15	450
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	100	2240
Mathuradas	100	—	90
Meyer Sassoon	500	—	98 12*
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	80	2210
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	—	135
Mysore	50	5	110
New City of Bombay	100	10	190
New Great Eastern	200	10y	295
Osmanshahi (100)	75	—	75
Pearl	250	12	428 12
Phoenix	100	14	442 8
Planet	100	—	10
Premier	100	—	478
Sassoon Cotton	100	—	23 12
Sassoon Silk	500	—	460
Sholapur	1,000	1000	9250
Simplex	250	—	110
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	—	54 6
Standard	500	100	1225
Swadeshi	100	18	455
Swan	100	50	135
Tata Mell O.	500	—	57 8
Vishnu Cotton O	500	90	1700
Vishnu P.	500	35	525
Western India Spng.	1,000	40	500

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Bombay, Oct. 7.

Ahmedabad Advance	—	—	—	375
Bombay Cotton	..	..	..	305
Bombay Dyeing	815	822-8	810	812-8
Century	390	402-8	387-8	396-4
Central India	480	489	478-12	4 7-8
Colaba Land	—	—	—	107-8
Crescent	..	..		202-8
Edward Sassoon	..	..	..	120
Fazulbhoy	817-8	825	812 8	813-12
Finlay	..	..	..	127-8
Globe	..	..	..	41-4
Gokak	..	..	..	98-12
Indian Bleaching	..	..	..	202-8
Indore Malwa	367 8	368-12	365	367-8
Kohinoor	..	..	..	
Madhowjee	..	..	..	87-8
Mathuradas	..	..	..	90
Meyer Sassoon	..	..	..	98-12
Mysore	..	..	..	110
New Great	300	305	295	295
Pabaney	..	..		265
Pearl	..			435
Phoenix	..	..	..	432-8
Simplex	..	..	..	110
Swadeshi	460	460	452-8	455
Swan Mills	..	..	..	155
Tata Mill	..	..	..	57-8
MISCELLANEOUS				
Alcock	..	..	..	105
Bombay Steam	..	..	..	90
„ Tram Co., Ord.	..	..		93-12
Bundi Cement	..	..	..	6
Indian Cement	..	..	..	21 4
Central India Mining	..	..	..	26
Katni Cement Ord.	..	..	..	20
Shivrajpur	..	..	..	47
Tata Hydro	832-8	845	811-8	825
Tata Iron & Steel, Ord.	..			15
Tata Iron & Steel, Def				42

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Oct. 12.

The depression off North Madras Coast is falling up but unsettled weather persists off Konkan.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Upper Burma, Orissa, Malabar, the Madras Deccan and the North Madras Coast and local in Bengal, Konkan, South Hyderabad and Mysore.

A few falls have occurred in Lower Burma, Assam and East Central Provinces.

Chief amounts are:—Yamethin, and Bhamo three quarters inch; Lashio one; Chittagong, Burdwan and Balasore one and a half; Puri one; Hukitala, Chitaldroog and Cochin two; Calicut, Trivandrum, Vellore, Vizagapatam and Calingapatam one and a half and Gopalpur five.

Forecast: Decrease round the head of the Bay.—A.P.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 12

Summary of observations during 24 hours, ending at 8 A m, of

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr at 8 a.m.	29 787 inches.
Temperature of Air	84.5 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.7 "
Relative humidity of Air	84%
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	91.2 "
Minimum do. do.	"
General direction of Wind from	at 8 a. m. E.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours 1.52 night to midnight	147 miles.
Fall of Rain	0.10 inches
Total fall during month	0.19 "
Do, do year..	50 45 "

Weather remarks thunder of big no hing at distance.

10 a.m. of 9th. Oct — 0 00

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Stfd.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Stfd.
	Oct	h. m	st in.	Se	h. m.	ft
Sun.	11	3 54	28 9		13 23	16 8
		15 1-	28 8	11		15 5
M.	12	6 47	24 6		6 46	21 2
		18 3-	22 8	12	1- 54	
Tu.	13	8 0	24 9		0 31	20 2
		20 8	23 5	13	14 44	20 3
W.	14	8 51	25 5		1 44	19 8
		20 58	24 5	14	14 52	19 9
Th.	15	9 24	26 2		2 37	19 2
		21 56	25 5	15	15 24	18 6
Fr.	9	9 16	26 8		3 19	18 5
		22 11	26 6	9	15 55	17 7
Sat.	10	11 14	28 4		9 10	16 7
		23 39	27 9	10	21 32	16 8

	Sunrise	Sunset
Oct. 13 (Tues)	6h 32m.	6h 19m
Oct. 14 (Wed.)	6h. 32m.	6h. 18m.
Oct. 15 (Thu.)	6h. 33m.	6h. 17m.
Oct. 16 (Fri.)	6h. 33m.	6h. 16m.
Oct. 17 (Sat.)	6h. 33m.	6h. 16m.
Oct. 18 (Sun.)	6h. 34m.	6h. 15m.
Oct. 19 (Mon.)	6h. 34m.	6h. 14m.

Rangoon.—It was reported that six prisoners escaped from Insein jail on Friday night. They are now arrested.—A. P.

All India Deshbandhu Memorial Fund.—The seventh list of donations received upto 4th October brings the total to Rs. 40082-1-9.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 12.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/6 1-8.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/6 5/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/6 5/32.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st. D. A. 1/6 12/32.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/6 7/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 775.
Bank's buying 3 M st. D. A. Frcs 830.
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 815.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 112.
Bank's buying 60 D/st. D. P. Rs. 108.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 163½.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 215.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 156¾.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 274.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.84 1-8.
London Paris Frcs. 105.00.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.10.
London—Brussels Frcs. 107.60.
London—Rome Liras 121.60.
London—Berlin Marks 20 35.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm 18.06.
Christiania 24.21.
Amsterdam 12.04.
Switzerland 25.11.
Belgium 106.85.
Athens 351.00.
Cuban Sugar 10 3/8 October sellers.

New York, Oct. 10.

Demand Bills 4.83.87.

London, Oct. 10.

Exchange on London in Paris 105.00.
Exchange on London in Germany 20.33 7/8.
Exchange on London in Italy 120.77.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Oct. 12.

3 Months 3-3/8 per cent.
6 Months s. 3-11/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 per cent.
Money Call 1-1/4 per cent.
1 month 1-1/4 per cent.
3 months s. 2-1/4 per cent.
6 months 3 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market. Dull.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per cent.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Oct. 10

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 3 3/8.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 3 11/16.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 4¾.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 4¾.

BULLION.

Bombay, Oct. 12.

Sovereigns Ready 13-4-9.
Sovereigns Forward 13-4-9.
National Bank Bar Gold 21-7-3.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 21-4-0.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 21-3-6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21-3-6.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 74-11-0.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 74-5-0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 74-3-0.

London, Oct. 10.

Bar gold ready s. 84-11 1/2.
Silver ready, d. 32-14.
Silver forward, d. 32-12.

TONE OF SILVER—
Firm, very little business doing.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 12.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 10th October 1925:—

	Bales.
Cotton	882
	Cwts.
Wheat	3,716
Linseed	987
Rape, etc.	10
Gingellyseed	686
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	2,266
Castorseed	8,350
Rice	45,327
Myrabollams	525
Cottonseed	1,667
Mowraseed	Nil.
Gram	1,947
Jowar	755
Masur	Nil.
Barley	Nil.
Bajri	1983
	Tons.
Coal	276

He Keeps Young.

He is 60 years old but he feels less than 20. Brimful of health and vitality and the sheer joy of being alive. That's the Kruschen feeling! You can get it too if you take your little dose of Kruschen Salts *every day*. Put as much as will cover a silver 4-anna piece in your morning cup of tea or coffee, and you cannot taste it.

Kruschen contains just those six salts of Nature which your body needs. It clears your blood, gives you a good appetite, takes away headaches, restores the liver and kidneys to healthy activity, and banishes the pains of Gout and Rheumatism.

Start the Kruschen habit to-day, the habit of cheerfulness, happiness and bounding health and vitality.

Kruschen Salts

GOOD HEALTH FOR AN ANNA A WEEK.
Obtainable from all chemists, stores and bazaars.

Dr. DE JONGH'S
LIGHT-BROWN
COD LIVER OIL

Has for upwards of 70 years been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of **Consumption, Diseases** of the **Throat** and **Chest, Bronchitis, Asthma, Ailments** of **Children, Chronic Coughs** and **Colds,** and **all Wasting Diseases,** because it has the well-earned reputation of being **The Purest, Most Palatable, Most Easily Digested,** and **Most Speedily Efficacious.**

DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL is a Pure Natural Oil obtained only from fish caught in the region of the Lofoden Isles off the coast of Norway, and the greatest care has always been taken to ensure that no process in its preparation can conduce to the destruction either partial or total of the **Vitamines,** the abundance of which in Cod Liver Oil is responsible for the remarkable results achieved with it therapeutically. It is confidently thought that this is the sole reason why Dr. De Jongh's Oil has always been amongst the most highly recommended and the most highly valued preparation of this description.

Representatives in India: *Calcutta*: B. K. PAUL & CO. *Bombay*: LEVETUS LTD. *Madras*: WILSON & CO.

Sole Proprietors:
ANSAR HARFORD & CO. LTD
182 GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.1
BEWARE OF FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS.

GOING CHEAP

Brand New Rs. 225.
Apply Tel. No. 41117.
V. R. MASTER Sankli Street, Byculla, BOMBAY 8

C. P. NOTES.

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
NAGPUR, Oct. 7.

In accordance with the resolution of the Legislative Council meeting on the 18th March, 1925 and with reference to the recommendations of the Commissioners, who met and considered this question at a Conference in June last, the local Government has decided to appoint a committee of officials and non-officials to go into the matter and report on the policy which should be adopted by Government with regard to the working of the Village Panchayat Act, 1920, particularly with regard to the type of villages in which Panchayats should be formed and the comparative importance which should be attached to the judicial and administrative functions of the Panchayats respectively and to consider and report on the steps, if any, which should be taken by Government in order to bring the Act into practical working.

DR. P. C. ROY IN C. P.

Dr. P. C. Roy who arrived at Nagpur accompanied by two of his research scholars, opened the Nagpur University Extension Lecture Series for the current session on Tuesday last, when he delivered an instructive and informing lecture on "Makers of Modern Chemistry." He gave a vivid description of the developments in modern chemistry and said that the development in modern chemistry which the saw at present was the work of centuries of hard labour. He described the life and work of some of the great scientists such as Priestly, Henry Cavendish, Scheele, Berzelius, John Mayo Lavoisier and others.

Dr. Roy was very sorry to see the Indian Universities like a post office were stamping thousands of graduates with the hall mark of the University, which would serve them as a passport for any service, but these graduates were unable to earn their daily bread. Dr. Roy emphasised to the students the supreme need of studying science for gaining knowledge. He exhorted the students to devote their attention to some technical subjects, such as trade, commerce, science, by the study of which the present unemployment problem would be solved and then the graduates would not only be helping themselves but the country as a whole. Dr Roy left Nagpur for Jubbulpore where he will repeat his lectures. From Jubbulpore he will go to Amraoti.

NEW SCIENCE BUILDING.

The present building in which the Science College was located was quite insufficient for the growing needs of the province and it could not accommodate all the students that applied for admission. Government has sanctioned a large scheme of 11 lakhs for a commodious building and a laboratory. Foundattions have been laid and it is hoped that when this building is complete, it will be possible for the College to form a centre not only of uptodate instruction to students but of investigation by post graduate and research scholars.

At a general meeting of the representatives of all communities interested in cricket it was decided to invite Calcutta, Bombay and Central India teams to take part in an inter-provincial cricket tournament to be held in November next

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MYSORE, Oct. 8.

The Assembly concluded last evening. The Dewan complemented the members on their interest and for having ably argued the representations. He, however, did not single out any body for special praise as he did last time. The Dewan warned the members not to widen the breach caused by communal jealousies as it would be detrimental to the interests of the State. The Dewan left this morning for Bangalore.

GHATKOPAR SARVAJANIK KHATA.

Goswami Shree Gokulnathji Maharaj visited the milch cattle stables of the Ghatkoper Sarvajanik Jivdaya Khata at Agra Road, Ghatkopar on Sunday last. A big pandal was erected for the purpose, and in response to the invitations issued, prominent citizens of Bombay and Ghatkopar attended the meeting. Pir Mota Miya Saheb of Mangrol Gadi also graced the occasion by his presence. After recitations of welcome Sjt. Nagindas Amulakhrai, Vice-President, read the report of the Institution up-to-date, giving facts about the slaughter of milch cattle, and showing the ways and means of saving them, quoting Mahatmaji from the last issue of the "Young India". Sjt. Chimanlal P. Shah then described the services the Maharaj Shree had rendered to the cause of Cow Protection at various places, and made a strong appeal to the audience to help the Khata. Donations of Rs. 13.527 were announced on the spot.

Pir Mota Miya Saheb explained his favourite scheme of "Cow in every home". Sheth Harjiwandas Walji, Kavi Bhogilal and other persons also spoke. Maharaj Shree Goculnathji said that Indians' national degradation was due to cow slaughter which had been wrongly attributed to Mahomedans. He showed his readiness to help the cause of the cow whenever required, became a life-member of the Sarvajanik Jivdaya Khata and contributed Rs. 501.

CLARION CALL TO MUSLIMS

SHAUKAT ALI'S APPEAL FOR KHILAFAT FUNDS.

Maulana Shaukat Ali has sent the following message to the Press:—

The Working Committee of the Khilafat Committee of India which met at Patna recently has given its unanamous decision. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the President, has published his emphatic appeal. To avert the approaching crisis the clarion call of the nation demands every adult, male or female, to mobilize. It is a definite call to colours to every individual to join the national army of sacrifice, service and devotion. Let every adult Muslim, male or female, become a member of the Khilafat Committee and do this utmost to re-organize Local Khilafat Committees, revive Provincial Committees and elect their best and trusted men for the central body to delibe rate over and decide the most momentous questions of their internal organisation as also the vital problem of freeing the Jazirut ul-Arab from the cruel clutches of non-Muslim control. Indian Muslims have also the great responsibility of shouldering the heavy burden of the All World Muslim Conference and reviving the institution of Khilafat. All this requires enormous funds. Every Muslim rich or poor has to give his quota. House to house collections have to be organized. Behar has already taken the lead. Delhi intends to stand first. There are growing signs of healthy competition in Bombay and personally I would like Bombay to beat Delhi. Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, Maulana Abdul Kadir Kasuri and Ghazi Abdul Rehman, Maulana Daud Ghaznavi and a host of stalwart Khilafatists in the Punjab have begun work in their province. I have sent telegrams to my friends and co-workers all over India to gird up and I as sure none will disappoint me. The first instalment of the Khilafat Purse from every place should reach the Central Khilafat Committee Bombay by the 15th instant.

Our second deputation to the Hedjaz sails from Bombay about the third week of October and I am sure the Central Khilafat Committee shall get sufficient funds by that time. I beseach every true Muslim to be upto the occasion and do his level best to contribute his mite and help in organisation of Local Khilafat Committees. This done, and the Muslims of India, I am positive, will find themselves equipped sufficiently strong to set right their own multifarious affairs. May God give us light and and courage to work. Trust in God and commence work.

KOLI BOY MURDER CASE.

AVOIDING PANIC

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)
PATRI, Oct. 8.

At a meeting of the Patri Mahajan held on 7th inst. regarding the alleged kidnapping and murder of a Koli boy, resolutions were passed calling upon the Koli community to avoid panic and not to believe rumours against other communities pending the completion of instructions.

ANDHRA UNIVERSITY BILL.

KARNATAK'S PROTEST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
DHARWAR, Oct. 8.

The Andhra University Bill is creating much agitation in Karnatak. Messrs Kadapa, Koujalgi and Bhimarao waited upon the Andhra University Committee and explained Karnatak's emphatic protest against including Bellary in the Andhra University. The Provincial Congress Committee and the Karnatak Unification Sabha are sending an influential deputation to Madras to explain the situation and carry on agitation during the Madras Council sittings. Another deputation of Messrs. Alur, Mudhwedker, and Koujalgi is proceeding to Mysore to consolidate Mysore opinion regarding affiliating British Karnatak to the Mysore University. At the Karnatak College social gathering Mr. Kambli, M.L.C., emphasised the need of Karnatak University and Karnatak unification.

A NATIONAL TRAGEDY.

Commenting on the Bangalore Institute, the "Jam-e-Jamshed", in the course of a leader, says:—

"It is not all a comedy, this woefully small number of students the Bangalore Institution trains or turns out. It is a national tragedy. There is no comparison between the capital sunk and the visible return, in whatever shape. And they the virtual white masters cannot complain of insufficiency of time. Eighteen years are surely long enough for an experiment. We are far from taking a delight in the Nemesis that has overtaken the largest industrial enterprise in the East. Our remarks are solely directed with a view to its future. Neither we nor our Indian contemporaries will passively look on the spectacle of foreigners fattening on the wealth of India on the one hand and the children of the soil writhing under grinding poverty on the other. For the Bangalore Institute and the sister enterprises were called into being by the prescience of Mr Jamshedji Tata just to relieve his compatriots, without discrimination dictated by faith or fancy, from this deadly poverty."

Weakening Agonising PILES!

Only those who suffer from piles know the misery it brings! It robs life of its pleasures, steals the brightness from existence, and substitutes days of dull pain and periods of acute agony.

That grand herbal healer ZAM-BUK is unequalled for its power to end the pain, bleeding, swelling and inflammation associated with piles. Zam-Buk not only soothes, heals and comforts the worn-out sufferer, but it cures permanently. Lose no time in giving this world-famed balm a thorough trial.!

Zam-Buk also possesses marvellous curative virtues in such skin diseases as eczema, itch, prickly heat, ulcers, poisoned sores, etc., also speedily soothing and healing for cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, insect bites, etc.

CURES WHEN OPERATION FAILS

Mr. W. A. Coe, of Ixworth, Suffolk, England, writes:—"During the thirteen years I was in the British Navy I suffered terrible torture through piles. They were at their worst the three years I was on the China and Indies stations and the surgeon had to operate. The result wasn't a success and, when discharged from the Navy I was still suffering.

"Then I heard about the great healing power of Zam-Buk and sent for a box. I derived such instant relief from Zam-Buk that I needed no persuasion to continue the treatment. Gradually the inflammation and shooting pains became less troublesome and the burning irritation passed away altogether. Now, thanks to Zam-Buk, the piles have been completely banished."

ZAM-BUK, purely herbal and guaranteed free from all animal fat, is obtainable at Re. One per box or Rs. 2-4 (family size) of medicine dealers everywhere.

Zam-Buk
NATURE'S HERBAL HEALER.
I.Z. 521

Progress is Nature's Way

The growth and healthy development of the child shows this in so many ways; at first he is so helpless—soon he learns to crawl—then to walk—and later to run. In like way at the same time his mental powers and other faculties develop. Nature demands that the child's feeding too, should be progressive, adequate to build him up, and to keep pace with his increasing digestive capacity.

'Allenburys'
Progressive System of Infant Feeding

Modelled on Nature, supplies the foods specially adapted to baby's needs and powers of digestion. This system is not an experiment; its merits have been proved every day for the last forty years. To-day more than ever it is recognised by those who know from experience to be the highest standard of Infant Feeding.

Milk Food No. 1 *Birth to 3 months*
Milk Food No. 2 *3 to 6 months*
Malted Food No. 3 *6 months and onwards*

Write for the 'Allenburys' Book, sent post free, a mine of useful information on the hundred and one points which arise from day to day affecting baby.

Post this Coupon To-day to
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Mrs. .....
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will be pleased to receive, free of charge, the 'Allenburys' booklet on Infant Feeding and Management.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Nadkarni Football Cup.—Casuals vs. Matunga Hindus, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

Public meeting under the auspices of the Congress Nationalist Municipal Election Board, 6-0 p.m. (S.T.) Gaiety theatre. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to preside.

WEDNESDAY, October 14.

Nadkarni Football Cup.—Matunga Hindu XI vs. Friends' Union Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

SATURDAY, October 17.

The s.s. Mooltan leaves with the English mails at 1 p.m.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 1/4th Bombay Grenadiers will play music at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

POSTAL NOTICE.—Superscribed mails for Singapore China and Japan per s.s. "Celebes Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. on Tuesday, the 13th instant.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Australia per s.s. "Naldera" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 13th instant.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, China and Japan, per s.s. "Sado Maru", will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon, on Wednesday, the 14th instant.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.—A concert programme (English Gramaphone Records) will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club at 7-0 p.m. Call Sign 2 F. V. Wavelength 387 Metres.

CALL TO VOLUNTEERS.—All the National Volunteers are requested to be present at the Gaiety Theatre to-day (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) sharp.

HINDU UNION CLUB.—In celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the Hindu Union Club Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Advocate, will deliver a public lecture on "Social Life in Bombay" to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Kirloskar Bhuvan, near Two Tenples, Girgaum. The Hon. Justice Sir L. A. Shah will preside.

C. K. P. VOLUNTEERS.—Mr. D. R. Raje, Secretary of the C. K. P. Shikshan Samaj, Topiwalla's Saraswati Chawl, Lamington Road, Bombay, will be glad to entertain services of Volunteers from the C. K. P. community to collect donations for the Samaj during the ensuing Diwali Holidays. Enthusiastic and willing workers should see the Secretary at the above address between the hours of 7-30 to 9-30 in the morning and from 7 to 9 in the evening.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The homeward P. & O. mail steamer "Mongolia", with the mails from Bombay of the 3rd instant, arrived at Port Said at 10 p.m. on the 11th instant and left there at 6 a.m. the following day.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Toyooka Maru" left Singapore for Bombay via Colombo on the 9th instant, and is due to arrive here on or about the 20th idem. s.s. "Ceylon Maru" (Japan bound) arrived at Singapore on the 11th instant.

The outward P. & O. mail steamer "Ranchi", with mails from London of 8th instant, left Marseilles, at 5 a.m. on the 10th instant.

The outward P. & O. mail steamer "Naldera", with the mails from London of 1st instant, left Aden at 4 a.m. on the 11th instant. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m. on Thursday, the 23th instant.

BHULESHWAR DIST. C. C.—The annual general meeting of the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee was held on 10th inst.

The annual report of the Committee was read and was passed and the new constitution was read and was also passed. The new Managing Committee was also elected and the following members were appointed as office-bearers.

President:—Mr. Bhavanidas N. Motivala.
Vice-President:—Mr. Ranchhodas Gandhi
Treasurer:—Mr. Narayan Balvant Despande.
Secretaries:—Messrs. Balubhai P. Bhatt and Nativerlal G Trivedi.

CORRUPTION IN BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

DEMAND FOR INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, seconded by Mr. L. R. Tairsee and supported Mr. B. T. Desai, will move the following resolution in the Bombay Municipal Corporation:—

'(1) That in view of the serious allegations of corruptions, bribery, criminal misappropriation of Corporation's property and other dishonest acts and omissions on the part of several officers of the Health Department and Mechanical Engineer's Department, this Corporation appoints the marginally noted Committee (to be named at the meeting) to investigate into the matter, to take such evidences as it considers necessary and to report at an early date as to their correctness or otherwise and to recommend whether such of the Officers as may be found guilty by them should be prosecuted in a Court of Law or be dealt with in any other manner.

'(2) That the Corporation hereby definitely assures those employees who might agree to give evidence before the Committee that their prospects in the service will not be prejudiced in any way as a result of their giving such evidence.

'(3) That the Commissioner shall produce before the Committee all papers of the departmental inquiry which he has held in this matter.'

DEPUTY MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERSHIP.

MR. N. D. MEHTA RECOMMENDED.

The Establishments Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation have recommended that Mr. N. D. Mehta be selected for appointment to the post of Deputy Municipal Commissioner.

In pursuance of Corporation Resolution dated the 7th May 1925, the Commissioner had invited by public advertisement applications for the post and forwarded 29 applications received by him in response thereto along with his letter under reference. In this letter the Commissioner after discussing in detail the merits of the several candidates recommended the appointment of Mr. N. D. Mehta to the post for a period of not less than two years on a salary of Rs. 1,400 on the understanding that he will continue the retrenchment work, so far as is possible, on the lines suggested by Sir M. Visvesvaraya in his Report.

When the applications were under the consideration of the Committee they received an application, dated the 18th September 1925, from Mr. Ibrahim S. Haji for the post. But as the application was submitted after the expiry of the date fixed in the advertisement and was not referred to them for consideration by the Corporation along with others, the Committee thought that they would not be justified in considering the same. Mr. R. P. Desai, Acting Municipal Secretary, withdrew his candidature for the appointment. Out of the remaining 28 names the Committee selected by ballot the following three candidates with a view to recommending to the Corporation one of them for the appointment:—Mr. N. D. Mehta, Mr. S. A. Shete, and Mr. N. S. Kowshik.

The Committee after discussing the merits of each of the above three candidates, in consultation with the Commissioner, have, as stated above recommended that Mr. N. D. Mehta be selected for appointment to the post.

G. WARD D. C. C.

The following 11 candidates are duly elected from this Ward to Bombay P. C. C.

1 Sjt I S Patel, 2 Sjt S K Tavade, 3 Sjt P G Sahasrabudhe, 4 Sjt J C Errunza, 5 Srimiti Lilavatiben Varma, 6 Sjt Krishnalal Varma, 7 Sjt V R Dighe, 8 Sjt R K Vaidya, 9 Sjt K A Subramaniam, 10 Sjt R Krishna Iyer, 11 Sjt J R Deo.

MARWARI RELIEF SOCIETY.

At the Charitable Dispensary, during the month of September the total attendance of patients registered, numbered 25,910 of which 15,856 cases were attended by the Allopathic and 10,054 by the Ayurvedic Departments. 125 serious cases were attended by the Doctors and 138 by the Vaidyas at the patients' own quarters free of charge. 150 urgent cases were attended at the night time. 917 cases were attended by the Surgical Department of which 80 cases came under Operation. The average daily attendance during the month of September was 864 as against 865 of the preceding month of August.

TRAM SERVICE TO GOWALIA TANK.

QUESTION IN CORPORATION

NATIONALISTS ACCUSED OF DELAYING MATTER.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Monday, Mr. Joseph Baptista presiding.

The Corporation considered a letter from the General Manager of the American S.P.C.A., suggesting modern methods for the disposal of stray dogs. He said no tongs were used in New York, for catching dogs, but the men must use their naked or gloved hands. They were provided with heavy buckskin gauntlet gloves for catching dogs and good dogs were returned to their owners and those suffering from rabies were destroyed. There was a well equipped hospital also for treating animals.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai moved that the letter be forwarded to the Commissioner for his report whether the use of tongs might not be stopped and buckskin gloves used instead. Mr. Desai said, the process of catching dogs with the help of tongs was very cruel and many people were simply shocked at the methods. They must have more humane methods in dealing with animals and all good animals that were caught must be returned to the owners.

Mr. R. S. Asavale seconded.

The Commissioner said the conditions in New York were not the same as in Bombay. Here one dog in every three had rabies, and better class of dogs were liable to suffer more than inferior kinds. If the dog catchers who were asked to wear thick gloves were bitten by rabid dogs and their teeth penetrated the gloves then there was the chance of the man getting rabies and death by plague was far more preferable than death by rabies, as they all knew. In England they had almost completly eradicated rabies during the last 20 years, but it was not so in India.

The proposition was agreed to.

TRAMWAY SERVICE TO GOWALIA TANK EXTENSION.

The Corporation considered a letter from about 250 residents of Gowalia Tank Road stating that there was a long felt want of tramway service in that locality and that they were willing to pay even one and half anna from Gowalia Tank to Colaba or Mazgaon. The letter also said that if the suggestion were accepted it would afford great facilities to Parsis going to their Hospital and to the Tower of Silence, that the residents had appealed to the Tramway Company to forego their claim for half-anna more, but they had refused to do so. They, therefore, hoped that the Corporation would grant the half-anna asked for by the Company.

Dr. D. B. Master moved that the Commissioner be asked to expedite the matter.

Mr. Murzaban seconded.

Mr. Nariman said it was a matter which forcibly demonstrated the laxity of the Executive as well as the Municipal solicitors and he did not think any other institution would have tolerated such a thing. It was in October 1924, that the matter was referred to arbitration and it was only last week that the arbitration papers were ready and that was the way the solicitors and the executive were treating the people. It was really scandalous! He had got a resolution passed some months ago and only last month he had received the Commissioner's letter that the reference was ready, and yet the papers had not reached the arbitrators! That was why he was for appointing a full-time Municipal Solicitor. He hoped it would be the last time the matter came before the Corporation.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai said the whole question was known to all persons and he could not understand how the preparation of the reference could take six months. He did not think the matter should take such a long time, and the delay must be due to red-tapism which they hated to see in Government offices. He moved as a rider that the Commissioner be requested to prepare the reference papers completely within a week from date and he hoped with this recommendation the Commissioner would be able to hasten matters.

The Commissioner said what had to be done was to agree to a case and to sign a paper to that effect. That had been done and the only remaining thing was to appoint an umpire who would hear the case together with the two arbitrators and dispose of the matter at once.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram thought the delay was extra-ordinary and he did not know why so much time should have been taken. He complained it was the Nationalists who were responsible for the delay.

ALLEGATION AGAINST NATIONALISTS

Mr. B. T. Desai, rebutted the charge that the Nationalists were responsible for the inordinate delay. It all depended on the angle from which they looked at the question, and Mr. Boman Behram looked at it from an obtuse angle. The Nationalists had been fighting for a particular principle—whether the Corporation could compel the Company which was a public utility company to pay only moderate dividends of 6 to 7 per cent. and not the large dividends which they were now paying. Simply because the Nationalists came between these extortionate profits they were accused of delaying the matter! There was no reason for sacrificing a principle simply because some people were willing to pay half-anna more, to-morrow a few men might come forward and offer the whole of India to some people, and were they to allow it?

The amended proposition was passed.

DY. MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla asked for and obtained priority to consider the Committee's report for the appointment of Deputy Municipal Commissioner. He moved that the report be adopted and that the President should appoint a date for the election.

Dr. A. G. Viegas complained that Mr. Mehta was an old man, and yet he was to be appointed Deputy Commissioner. He thought they would do well to record the letter.

Mr. R. S. Asavale said the pay of the post should be only Rs. 1,200 per month.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia said they wanted a young and able officer who would replace Mr. Clayton in course of time and they wanted a man whom they could appoint Commissioner at the end of two years.

The Commissioner said Mr. Mehta was costing them Rs. 1,750 p.m. He was cheap at Rs. 1,400.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim moved an amendment that Mr. Mehta be appointed on the initial salary of not more than Rs. 1,200.

The closure was moved at this stage and the original proposition was adopted.

The President then appointed 20th October as the day for appointment and the Corporation adjourned till that date.

"BOMBAY SAMACHAR."

DIWALI NUMBER.

The publication of special illustrated numbers on the occasion of important festivals is a happy feature of Indian vernacular journalism. The "Bombay Samachar," the oldest vernacular daily in Bombay, has been the latest to undertake this enterprise and, judging by the appearance and contents of its first Diwali Number, the attempt must be pronounced to be one of the most successful of its kind. The Number contains numerous articles, short stories and verses, both in English and Gujarati, besides brief characteristic messages from Gandhiji and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. The variety of the subject's dealt with in these articles will make the perusal of the journal both profitable and interesting to the reader. Among the contributions in English are those by Dr. C. P. Ray, Rt. Hon. Srinivas Sastri, Mr. Andrews, Dr. Hardikar, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Prof. K. T. Shah, Mr. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee, Mr. Mangeshrao Telang, Mr. S. N. Haji, Mr. J. K. Mehta, Father Blatter and Prof. N. B. Mehta. Of articles in Gujarati those which will be read with special interest are the contributions of Mr. Vinayak Mehta, Mr. Vaikunth Lalubhai Mehta, Prof. A. J. Taraporewala, Mr. Girjashankar Badekha, Dr. Sumant B. Mehta, Dr. Chandulal Desai, Mr. Uchrangrai Oza, Mr. Purshotam Mavji, Prof. A. K. Trivedi and Mr. Kalelkar. Perhaps, the most interesting feature of the Number is the collection of articles written by women. Miss Gulestan Bahadurji and Mrs. Shirin Fezdar contribute articles in English, while those in Gujarati are written by Mrs. Vidyagauvri Nilkanth B.A., Mrs. Sharda Mehta, B.A., Mrs. Hansa Mehta B.A., Mrs. Jayshree Raiji, B.A., Miss Premlila Mehta B.Sc., Mrs. Urmela Mehta, B.A., Mrs. D. Mehta, Mrs. Kabraji and Mrs. Modak. Besides numerous illustrations, the Number contains tri-colour reproductions prepared and printed at the Laxmi Art Printing Works. The number, which is priced at Re. 1 and annas 4, will be among the best-prised of Diwali presents. We congratulate those responsible for the production of this number on their successful enterprise.

CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

TRANSFER TO CORPORATION.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta has given notice of the following resolution to be moved in in the Bombay Municipal Corporation:—

'That this Corporation do not approve of the following alterations in the draft Bill submitted by the Corporation, made by the Government of Bombay and by the Select Committee on the Bill to transfer the Improvement Trust to the Corporation and request the Bombay Legislative Council and the Government of Bombay to adopt the original proposals of the Corporation in these matters:—

1. Representation to the Indian Merchants Chamber, Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Mill-Owners' Association on the Committee.

2. The reduction in the number of the representatives of the Corporation on the said Committee.

3. Retention of the Tribunal of Appeal.

4. Taking away the right of the Chief Accountant to report direct to the Committee.

5. Selection of Banks for the investment of surplus funds.

6. Provision as regards the existing staff of the Trust in the matter of Provident Fund, Gratuity, etc.'"

Mr. H. P. Mody, seconded by Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, will move:—

'(a) That the Improvement Trust be informed that in view of the transfer of that Body to the Municipality at an early date, the Trust should not make any but temporary arrangements in regard to the continuance in their service of all officers in receipt of salaries in excess of Rs. 500 per mensem, should their present agreements expire between now and the date of the transfer.

(b) The representatives of the Municipality on the Improvement Trust should endeavour to give full effect to this Resolution.'"

NADKARNI CUP TOURNAMENT.

COLABA UNITED BEAT MALABAR.

A ONE SIDED GAME.

The match between the Colaba United and the Malabar Sporting Club was an extremely one-sided affair and resulted in an easy win for the former by eight goals. The United who are favourites for the Cup are in good form and should take a lot of beating. In the first half they netted three times. Following on they scored five more goals in the second moiety.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

CASUALS vs. MATUNGA HINDUS.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The following are the results of the matches played in the Football League to-day:—

First Division:—Arsenal two Bolton three, Birmingham three Cardiff two, Blackburn three Manchester City three, Bury three Tottenham nil, Huddersfield two Burnley one, Leicester one Aston Villa two, Liverpool one Leeds one, Manchester United two Newcastle one, Sunderland seven Everton three, West Bromwich two Sheffield United nil, West Ham one Notts county nil.

Second Division:—Blackpool three Clapton Orient nil, Darlington one Chelsea one, Derby nil Bradford City nil, Fulham two Preston one, Hull one South Shields three, Nottingham Forest two Port Vale nil, Oldham one Portsmouth three, Sheffield Wednesday three Swansea one, Southampton nil Barnsley nil, Stockport one Middlesborough two, Stoke nil Wolverhampton nil.

Third Division (Southern Section):—Bristol City three Brentford nil, Crystal Palace nil, Bristol Rovers two, Gillingham nil Charlton nil, Luton one Exeter one, Merthyr nil Bournemouth two, Millwall four Northampton one, Newport one Reading one, Norwich two Aberdare three, Plymouth two Watford one. Queen's Park Rangers one Swindon one, Southend four Brighton nil.

Third Division, (Northern Section):—Ashington two Wrexham two, Barrow one Coventry four, Bradford three Tranmere nil, Chesterfield four Walsall nil, Crewe three Lincoln one, Grimsby three Rochdale nil, Halifax two Durham one, Nelson one Accrington nil, New Brighton one Southport nil, Rotherham one Hartlepools nil, Wigan Borough nil Doncaster one.

Scottish League:—Aberdeen five Hibernians nil, Dundee United two Hamilton five, Hearts four Cowdenbeath three, Kilmarnock three Airdrieonians two, Motherwell three Falkirk nil, Partick two Rangers nil, Raith one Dundee nil, St. Johnstone three Clydebank one, St. Nirren three Morton nil. Match between Celtic and Queenie Park was not played.

In the Glasgow Cup final the Clyde beat the Celtic by two goals to one.—Reuter.

RUGBY UNION.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The following are results of the principal matches played in the Rugby Union to-day:—

Aberavon five Neath six, Bath nil Llanelly eight, Birkenhead Park eleven Liverpool nil, Newport sixteen Blackheath eight, Devonport Services thirteen Bristol sixteen, Cardiff twelve Plymouth Albion ten, Leicester eight Coventry six, Cross Keys nine Penarth five, Edinburgh Academicals three Watsonians three, Edinburgh Institute three Stewartonians eight, Edinburgh University seventeen Royal High School eight, Glasgow High School three Glasgow Academicals twentynine, Gloucester eleven Guy's Hospital eight, Portsmouth United Services sixteen Harlequins twenty-three, Waterloo nine Manchester twenty-one, Richmond twenty-two St. Bart's Hospital six, Roselyn Park, twenty-three London Scottish six, Swansea nine Pontypool three, Blackheath (extra team) eight Old Blues seventeen, Heriotonians thirty-five Melrose nil.Reuter's Special.

CRICKET AT NASIK.

The annual cricket matches for the Junior Cricket Shield and the Senior Cricket Shield were played out at Nasik during the last fortnight. The Junior final was played on the 28th and 29th ulto. between the New English School and the Nasik High School and resulted in a victory to the Nasik High School by 72 runs. The Senior final was played on the 7th and 8th inst. between the Zoroastrian Boarding School, Deolali, and the Nasik High School and resulted in a victory to the former by 3 wickets and 4 runs.

At the end of the Senior Final the presentation ceremony of both the shields took place. Mr. N. S. Lokur, District Judge, Nasik, was in the Chair. Mr. R. B. Bhagwat, Headmaster, High School, Nasik, gave a brief account of the work of the Association of this year and suggested that competitions in such other games might also be held in Nasik. Then the shields and prizes were given to the winners by the President, who remarked that much interest was taken in cricket by the school boys at Nasik.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

NATIONALIST CAMPAIGN.

TO-DAY'S INAUGURAL PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Congress Nationalist Municipal Election Board, in the Gaiety Theatre, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to-day when prominent speakers will address the public on the importance of carolment of municipal voters. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside.

The speakers will include:—Messrs. M. R. Jayakar, Jamnadas M. Mehta, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, K. F. Nariman, Balubhai T. Desai, Dr. N. D. Savalkar, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, Dr. M. B. Velar and Mr. Jehangir B. Patel.

SHOCKING ASSAULT ON CHILD.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST SERVANT.

A case of cruel criminal assault on a child of nine months is being heard by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala fourth presidency magistrate at the Girgaon Police Court.

The accused in the case is Vishnu Vithal Maideo (18) who is charged with committing rape on Narsubai aged nine months on the 24th August last.

The accused was employed as a servant in a tea-shop belonging to one Patwardhan at C. P. Tank. Narsubai's mother, Laxmibai, was employed to make bidis in a shop near Hira Bag. She along with her other companions in the bidi shop ordered four cups of tea on 24th August last which the accused brought. While Laxmibai was having tea, the accused, it is alleged took away Narsubai from her mother on the top floor to show Ganpatis. In a few minutes the child's mother heard a scream and on going upstairs found the accused coming down with the child in his arms. She was bleeding from her private parts. Laxmibai gave a slap to the accused and he ran away. The police being informed he was arrested and put on his trial.

The case stands adjourned till the 20th instant.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 12.

In the share market in jutes with a strong and buoyant market for the raw material and a somewhat inactive gunny market this section had shown considerable weakness and opened about 4 points lower for the speculative stocks and 10 to 15 points for the higher denominations. A good business was put through at the decline. In rubbers there has been a large business done at strongly advancing rates. In teas at the opening only a small business was reported at about unchanged rates. Towards the end of the session however the market developed and a fair business was put through at firmly advancing rates. Coals showed no material change. In miscellaneous Spences Hotel showed a raise of Re. 1. Railways were in good demand. Government securities were easier.

Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—5 per cent. bonds 1933 Rs. 95/14, 5 per cent. war loan 1929-47 95/15, 6 per cent. bonds 1932 105/10.

Cottons:—Agra United annas 7/10, Kesoram 3/4.

Jutes:—Albion 447/8, Anglo India 402/8, Auckland 238/8, Barnagore 163/8, Birla 7/9, Budge Budge 400, Caledonian 533, Cheviot 238/8, Clive 37, Dalhousie 365/8, Empire 45/12, Fort Gloster pref. 116, Fort William 336, Howrah 37, Kamarhatty 527, Kankinarrah 432, Kelvin pref. 114, Lansdowne 258, Lawrence 588, Lothian 340, New Central pref. 110, Northbrook 51/12, Ruddea 50/8, Presidency 7, Relience 62/4.

Coals:—Amalgamated Coalfields 3, Burrakur 23/2, Minto 14/8, Nazira 12/4, Samla and Kendra 8/14, West Jamuria 3.

Miscellaneous:—Lever Brothers pref. 9/12, B. I. Corporation 4/6, Burma Corporation 11/4, Ganges Rope 315, Spences Hotel 8/9.

Tea Companies:—Bejan 32/12, Bishnauth 4/4, East India 23/4, Grob "B" 17/8, Jutlibari 17/12, Manabarrie 225/8, Rajabari 18/4, Teesta Valley 38/4, Tukwar 30/12, Tumsong 19/8.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six and five thirtyseconds pence and demand bills were one shilling six and three sixteenths pence.—A.P.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 12.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months	To-day's price.
October	11.00—.21
November	10.94—.18
December	10.95—.19
January	10.95—.20
March	11.03—.21
May	11.09—.23
July	11.10—.17
October	11.02—.16
EGYPTIANS.	
November	20.60—.45
January	19.65—.40
March	19.75—.[illegible]

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC QUOTATIONS.

(From Cotton Telegraphic Information Service.)
Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

January. 12th October, 1925.

Market.	Closing rate on previous day.	Opening rate.	Closing rate.	Difference.
NEW YORK	Market Closed.			
LIVERPOOL	11.15	11.01 —14	10.93	—22

Sewri Market Closing Rate: Rs. 406-0-0. Khandi Market Closing Rate: Rs. 406-0-0.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1925.

WILSONISM AND THE EAST.

At a moment when the ideals of Wilsonism have become mere shadows haunting the international stage of Europe, it is a useful, if rather tragic, exercise to measure their failure by the promises implied and the standards set by Woodrow Wilson himself. For the Europe that is to-day is in every measure a fatal legacy of the Versailles Conference in whose ignoble peace-making Wilson co-operated. But the iniquity of the Carthaginian Peace of revenge, or the moral impotence of the League of Nations mocks at every vital point the generous vision and the disinterested purpose which actuated the enunciation of the Fourteen Points and of the ideal of an association of nations. The work of contrast, full of pathos as it is—for it has been humanity's failure no less than Wilson's,—has been facilitated by a recent publication of Wilson's public addresses selected by himself for Eastern nations. (*Woodrow Wilson's Message for Eastern Nations. Associated Press, Calcutta*). Strictly speaking the addresses have no direct bearing on Eastern nations at all; for the ex-President is concerned in his speeches with the issue of war and peace between America and Germany. Mr. Sastri, who contributes an interesting little preface, states, however, that it has "an appeal" to the Eastern hemisphere. That is not an extravagant estimate of the effects of Wilson's work which were not confined to Europe and of the internationalist propaganda with the stream of manifestoes and speeches during several years which make interesting reading. But there its utility ends. For the relationship of Europe to the Eastern nations stands out in the sum-total as a monstrous hypocrisy despite Wilsonian ideals of democracy, self-determination and world-cooperation. Of the famous fourteen points only two—if we except that relating to Turkey—directly affected the Eastern Nations: Point V emphasising the need of free and impartial adjustments of colonial claims based on the principle of the interests of the populations concerned and Point XIV suggesting the creation of an association of nations. German Colonies and Turkish territories have been filched and their mandates have been divided among the victors like spoils of war with a cynical disregard of the liberal tenets of Wilson. The mandatory system, which has been the only tangible outcome of Wilson's hopes in that matter, is merely a camouflaged form of predatory imperialism. Germany has ceded her colonies to England, France and others, not to any mandatory power and the question of sovereignty is still a disputed one; the Permanent Mandates' Commission is an effete body and the people over whom mandates are imposed have no representatives to voice their grievances at Geneva. British public opinion is frankly abandoning the pretext, in such places as Iraq, that the mandate is a sacred and disinterested trust. The mandate which is a half-way house between annexation and autonomy has failed to check either the rivalries of jealous nations or to realise the hopes of Wilsonism. The vaunted principle of self-determination was applied to the subject-nations of the enemy States and the Eastern nationalities under the dominance of the Allied Governments were not permitted to have the principle applied to them.

The League of Nations, it is no secret, is the one constructive product of Wilsonism that abides. Indeed, Wilson, like the woman in Browning's "Ivan Ivanovitch", threw over all his children—his Fourteen Points—to save his dearest project of all, the League of Nations, perhaps hoping that it would be an instrument of modifying the Versailles Treaty. But he was mistaken there. The League of Nations was a creature, instead of being as it ought to have been, a creator of the Treaty of Versailles which would then have been a negotiated rather than a dictated peace; hence it is incapable of improving its parent and has become a dustbin of derelict nations and insoluble problem of secondary importance. Mr. Sastri in his preface observes that "the education of the East in knowledge of the League can no longer be postponed." The instinctive scepticism of the Eastern masses for this institution is truer, we feel, than any erudite judgments of pinchbeck Robert Cecils. The League has failed to impress the imagination of the East either with its competence or with its impartiality. It has broken down on every vital issue relating to weaker peoples such as the Anglo-Egyptian incident, the Shanghai affair, the Franco-Riff question, and the ban on coloured nations in white colonies and countries. To the Easterner the Geneva conclave seems a tool of Imperialist interests quietly ignoring every problem that endangers the liberties and poisons the international relationships of Eastern peoples. The results of the League, in so far as it is concerned with political questions, have been meagre and sometimes actually negative. Its record in Eastern matters is singularly discreditable and it has failed to realise the ideals which inspired Wilson in founding it. It is sad that the one achievement of Wilson, feeble as it was from its inception, is being prostituted for selfish ends but the fall registers the moral degradation of Europe. It is perhaps as well that Wilson did not live to see the complete wreck of his noble aspirations.

COMING MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

As announced elsewhere a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held this evening at Gaiety Theatre under the auspices of the Congress Nationalist Municipal Election Board when prominent speakers will emphasise the importance of enrolment of municipal voters. We trust the meeting will be largely attended by the citizens. The next Municipal Election will take place sometime in January next. There are, therefore, hardly three months left for the citizens of Bombay to bestir themselves so as to secure the election of such representatives to the new Corporation as will loyally and vigorously protect and promote their interests. In the present Corporation the members of the Nationalist Municipal Party, with all their defects, have throughout been loyal to the national cause. Where they failed, their failure was due to their being in a minority in a Corporation where Government nominees still command no little influence. The cause of their failure should be a warning to the voters to concentrate their efforts towards ensuring an absolute majority for the members pledged to carry out a mandate in keeping with the national well-being. The Nationalist Municipal Party has joined forces with the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and these two bodies will jointly run candidates for the next municipal election. These candidates, being all Congressmen, will be pledged to carry out the Congress, that is, the national, mandate in the civic sphere. A right lead has thus been given to citizens of Bombay entitled to vote and if the latter are sufficiently alive to their duty it will not be difficult to make the new Corporation of Bombay a body dominated by Congressmen and, therefore, carrying on its work along truly national lines. They can perform this duty first by enrolling themselves as voters on the municipal roll and, secondly, by voting for Congress candidates at the election. The election campaign which the Congress Nationalist Municipal Election Board inaugurates to-day, is intended to bring home to the voters that their first duty is to get themselves enrolled. The preliminary list of voters just published by the Municipal Commissioner is a very incomplete one, based as it is on that published three years ago. Under the Municipal Act, however, voters are entitled to get their names enrolled on or before 1st November by filing their claims with the Commissioner. Every citizen, who is over twenty-one years of age and has been paying a rent of Rs. 10 or more per month since April or Chaitra last, is entitled to be a voter. This franchise is hardly a democratic one as it excludes the majority of Bombay's citizens who pay a monthly rent lower than Rs. 10. But the most effective way of securing a truly democratic franchise will be the exercise of their vote by the majority of those now entitled to vote, in favour of Congress candidates. For only a Corporation, in which Congressmen will have a majority, will be able to assert with success the claim of Bombay's disenfranchised citizens as well as to secure a radical reform in the municipal constitution so as to make the representatives of the citizens masters in their house. In fact, the widening of the franchise, with which is allied the question of the abolition of nominated members, and the assertion of the supreme authority of the Corporation, making the Municipal Commissioner its servant appointed by itself, are the two vital issues of the coming election. The voters will, therefore, be sadly betraying the cause of the City if they vote for candidates other than those nominated by the Congress who are pledged, as Congressmen, to strive for these radical reforms without which the Corporation cannot be expected to be democratic or to subserve truly national interests.

Notes of the Day.

Struggle, not Gestures.

In the highly inflated and rapidly depreciating verbal currency of the day, no two words have become so stale and vacuous as "co-operation" and "gesture." The demand for a "gesture of co-operation" is growing and those politicians who never expect anything from Whitehall but are perpetually disappointed at not getting it are asking phlegmatic imperialists like Lord Birkenhead and Lord Reading to make these "gestures," now to earn the goodwill of the people, now to clarify the political situation. Mr. Jinnah is irritated with the Viceroy's recent speech demanding a "generous gesture" from Indian politicians because it failed to take notice of those who have been always willing to co-operate even when the Congress resorted to non-co-operation. The reason is simple. Since non-co-operation has collapsed, co-operation is at a discount and Lord Reading ignores those whom it is no longer necessary to exploit against their own countrymen. Lord Reading harps with sickening reiteration on the absence of co-operation—as though that were the cause and not the consequence of the viciousness of the present system—without reference to its causes because such analysis is not convenient for the complacence and prestige of the British Government. Lord Birkenhead has said that "all doors are open," though he did not enter the door kept open by the late Deshbandhu in his Faridpur speech just as Lord Reading is refusing to respond to the Assembly's demand as expressed in the joint amendment. The atmosphere to-day is "favourable" from Lord Reading's viewpoint; that is popular agitation is at an ebb, not because of the conciliatory attitude of the Government—their contemptuous defiance of reasonable popular demands has become too frequent—but because national forces have become disorganised and weakened. What Lord Reading wants is not co-operation but unconditional surrender and what he ought to get is not more invitations for gestures arrogantly ignored but ceaseless opposition. These perpetual political flirtations through "mutual gestures" should give place to a genuine struggle.

The Black-shirt Terror.

The Council of the International Federation of the Leagues for the Defence of the Rights of Man and of Citizen in Paris has issued a long statement on the political situation in Italy which has been the result of the Fascist system of terror and suppression. Mussolini's dictatorship, like all dictatorship, has been based on sheer force and Mussolini has never made any secret of his utter contempt for democracy and constitution and liberty. But the Fascist leader has not understood the distinction between dictatorship and vulgar tyranny and under a torrent of high-sounding platitudes, he is committing or permiting outrages which have made his administration a scandal and a danger. It would be a laborious task to enumerate the innumerable atrocities of Fascism, with its clubs and revolvers and castor-oil, outlined in the statement before us. Mussolini has created party militias and dissolved non-Fascist associations, persecuted political opponents and confiscated newspapers: here Opposition journals have been stopped, there Fascist bands have burnt newspaper offices and belaboured those suspected of anti-Fascist bias. Even free-masonry is not tolerated. But the despot's power to oppress rests on his power to organise murder and it is now clear from the latest cables that the murderers of the brave Socialist Matteoti will go unpunished. While they escape, several professors of University were arrested for placing a wreath on Matteoti's tomb and Dr. Sporza, a brother of a former Foreign Minister, was imprisoned for performing a mass on the anniversary day of Matteoti's murder.

An International Menace.

By tinkering with electoral laws and coercing voters, Mussolini has obtained a packed and subservient Parliament and last week he deprived even this rump of the power of the purse which will be vested in the State Council, a creature of the Dictator's will. Mussolini himself holds five port folios in the Cabinet and the new "reforms" have made him an autocrat whose position the Tsar would have envied. Last June the Dictator had a new Press Bill passed, filching the newspapers of what remained of their meagre liberty, and a law enabling the Government to dismiss any civil servant, including the magistrates, suspected of not being ardent Fascists. This purge of the administration has secured a docile bureaucracy for Mussolini. But, it will be said, the character of Italian administration is Italy's own concern. That no doubt is true, but, as the resolution of the International Federation points out, Fascism is an international danger and it is not improbable that, like other autocracies and obligarchies, Fascism may throw Italy into a war in order to maintain its supremacy. Indeed, whenever Mussolini's power was weakening he has stirred up nationalist and imperialist feelings and directed public attention to extraneous issues likely to strengthen his power. Thus in the Corfu bombardment, he defied the League and bullied Greece while in the preposterous ultimatum to Afghanistan, he provoked a silly international "crisis" for a proven convict. It was an essay in Machiavellism, though in dealing with Eastern nations, he is not the only European statesman who has violated all principles of international justice. Mussolini may or may not be Italy's saviour but he is decidedly not Italy's liberator.

Public Health in Baroda.

The report of the Sanitation Department of the Baroda State (1923-24) is a bulky one. We gather from it that statistics regarding the number of births and deaths as registered at present are unreliable; that the causes of deaths as registered in the towns and villages are equally untrustworthy; that the main work done by the Sanitary Commissioner's office is that of organising vaccination against small-pox and of tabulating figures which are worthless; that the Commissioner tenders expert advice to the municipalities which those bodies cannot utilise for want of money or perhaps of even of desire for improvement; that the Government has withdrawn the Sanitary grant and therefore the scheme of the model villages has fallen through; and that, finally, the Sanitary Commissioner deserves credit for filling up nearly 100 pages of foolscap size, inspite of such scanty material for a report.

The Spirit of Rome.

The death of Giacomo Boni, the world-renowned archaeologist—, the term is hardly descriptive of his rare efforts—, has met with the indifference usual and characteristic of the times preoccupied with acquisitions other than those that have added to the cultural heritage of humanity. Giacomo Boni was not an administrator. His efficiency was not of the kind acquired from the mechanical observance of routine. Nor was he merely a storehouse of useful information. He used the library, certainly. But he was not solely dependent on it. He was like a master-craftsman. He knew the precise use and limitations of his tools. Giacomo Boni had the courage or the passion that kept intact his natural faculties. He instinctively avoided, it would appear, the dangers inherent in, what Ambassador Page would call "sheer scholarship." It was the passion of an authentic artist that dared to apply to realities the logic of enlightening visions. This is, no doubt, a tribute to the moral courage and to the strength of conviction, passion and vision of an artist. To Boni, far more than in Pope or King, Church or State, burned, Mr. Wickham Steed says, the Spirit of Rome. Boni vindicated, he adds, "poetic insight by achievement." But the artist did not win his freedom along any royal road. The story of his discoveries at the Roman Forum and the Palatine is one long continued battle against the orthodoxy and the stereotyped scholarship, which are still generally accepted as archaeology. One incident may serve to illustrate the typical mentality. Giacomo Boni, when he discovered an ancient *stela* at the Forum, provoked an open battle royal with the German archaeologists who were till then inclined to regard the excavations as their monopoly. They claimed to secure the first plaster cast of the *stela*. Boni refused to surrender anything to the foreign experts except the reproduction officially supplied by him. Boni won his battle. India hath need of Bonis. Her priceless art treasures and untold historic material are too much at the mercy of an orthodoxy alien in spirit and acquisitive in its methods.

India in Rome.

Of particular interest is Boni's theory about the Latins of the Aryan stock who he believed, reached Europe from Northern India through Persia and Asia Minor. The belief drove him, Mr. Steed observes, "to the conclusion that he must look for light upon the religious beliefs and practices of the founders of Rome in ancient Sanskrit writings and especially in the Vedas. He made no secret of his belief which, to many, seemed to verge on lunacy. What could be madder than to link India with the Forum!" Boni found the guidance he sought in the Vedas. The dead were to be buried in ground sloping towards still waters. The sloping ground was there. All he had to do was to find in the Forum the early Latin burial ground, the prehistoric necropolis. It must be, he was sure, near the Sacred Way. He was right. He did discover prehistoric black earthenware urns containing human ashes near the Sacred Way. Blind scholarship may see madness in him. But his achievements place him along the artists who have been the guardians of the treasures humanity has learnt to spell as culture.

JAMSETJI TATA.

A DISAPPOINTING BOOK.

(BY A WELL-WISHER OF HOUSE OF TATAS.)

Jamsetji Nusserwanji Tata by F. R. Harris. (Oxford University Press. 8 Vol. 348 pp., illustrated 10s.)

This is a chronicle of Mr. Jamsetji Tata's life written by a man who had never seen him nor had he been associated with Tatas in any of their activities. Mr. Harris has never visited India nor has he been known as an author. He seems to be an obscure lecturer in a college at Oxford. One does not expect a lecturer in History in the Extension Delegacy to possess an intimate knowledge of India and her vast problems which a work of this character demands as the first and essential requisite. We do not know, therefore, what special claims he had for undertaking this important publication. It is most unfortunate that Jamsetji's biography or "chronicle" as it is called by the author after a conscientious realisation of its manifold defects, should have been entrusted to an Englishman disqualified for the work and not to an Indian. There are so many able Indian writers associated in one way or the other with Tatas that it would not have been difficult to entrust its execution to one who would have done full justice to it. We have a small but splendid biography of Jamsetji Tata written by Sir Dinshaw Wachha who was closely associated with Mr. Tata in some of his most arduous undertakings. Biographies of such great men are usually written by men associated with them in their life and work or by those who can speak with authority from personal contact with their works but this weighty consideration was set aside by the successors of this patriot. In their opinion, any Tom, Dick or Harry—in this case a Harris—was qualified for the work so long as he was a white-skinned foreigner.

Sir Stanley Reed's Tribute

In sharp contrast with the inanimate, halting and perfunctory account of Jamsetji's life as presented by Mr. Harris we have in the first eight pages of the introduction to the book, a very warm and glowing tribute to the great man and his work by Sir Stanley Reed. Sir Stanley Reed had known the late Mr. Jamsetji Tata for a number of years and been in constant touch with him during that period in which Mr. Tata was bringing his great schemes to fruition. His eight pages of introduction give a better idea of Jamsetji Tata and his great work than the following 300 pages of badly written and lifeless biography.

However, as the author has compiled this chronicle on the material placed before him by the family, it will have to be taken as an authoritative account of the life and work of Jamsetji Tata.

Jamsetji was born at Navsari in 1839. He was educated at Elphinstone College and began his career at the age of 20, about the same year in which Sir Dorab Tata was born. He spent some three or four years in China and after his return to India in about a year's time, he paid his first visit to England. When he was about 28 the Abyssinian war broke out and it was during this war that the family amassed its first fortune, and Tatas began to look round for other fields of activity. Before he embarked upon larger ventures he determined to re-visit England with the object of improving his mind and studying the industrial conditions in Lancashire. He returned from England in his 36th year, a year which is most critical in the lives of most of the great men.

This chapter, that recounts the early life of Jamsetji Tata is one of the most shabbily written chapters in the whole book. The author, though he has the material before him, finds himself completely lost for want of personal touch and knowledge of the life of Indians and struggles in an amateurish way to get out of the difficult task. This chapter could very well have been written by Sir Dinshaw Wachha or some other able Indian.

(Continued on page 10.)

Age of Consent.

A correspondent writes:—

"Apropos the passing of the Age of Consent Bill by the Legislative Assembly, raising the age of consent to thirteen and fourteen for husbands and for any other person respectively, it is interesting to notice the provisions of the Baroda Penal Code in this respect. While it is only now that public opinion in British India has led to the raising of the age to thirteen when a husband could have legitimate intercourse with his wife, the Government of Baroda have for the last twelve years penalised such an intercourse by making the husband liable to be prosecuted for rape under Section 338 of the Code, with a penalty of imprisonment for life or for ten years. But what is really curious about the provision of the Penal Code in Baroda in this respect is that while the minimum age for the husband is thirteen, intercourse with a woman over twelve years and even before she has completed her thirteenth year, by one who is not her husband with her consent is not an offence under this section and is not rape. Thus in the case of a married woman of over twelve and under thirteen years, while a stranger could have intimate relations with her, with her consent, without any attentions from the police, her husband would find himself in jail for a greater part of his life in consequence of such an act. The only defence that even the learned commentator on the Code, Mr. M. E. Dadachanji, is able to put forth for such an anomalous provision is that while instances of a woman under thirteen giving her consent would be rare, those of husbands taking advantage of their wives' position at this age are many."

A TALE OF SHAME.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A BENGALEE'S SAD EXPERIENCES.

PROTEST MEETINGS ALL OVER INDIA.

Meetings were held all over India on Sunday to protest against the shameful treatment meted to Indians in South Africa generally, and the proposed Racial Discrimination Bill proposed by the Union Government particularly.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 12.

At the Mirzapore Park meeting held on Sunday to protest against the treatment of Indians in South Africa, a tale of shame and hardship in connection with the South African Indian problem, was unfolded by Mr. Jagadish Chandra Mukerjee, who has recently returned from South Africa. He had to go to South Africa to see his business. He narrated his difficulties of securing a passport from the Bengal Government, which was much delayed. He got a passport with the holder's risk. There was no permit to land in the South African Union. The speaker had, therefore, to secure a "visa" from the Portuguese Consul in Calcutta to land in the Portuguese Colony in South Africa. Mr. Mukerjee after considerable hesitation booked his seat in a first class compartment. His difficulties commenced from Bombay. He said the beddings of first class passengers were never disinfected, but as he was a "black man" the authorities forced him to disinfect his bedding. At the eleventh hour he decided to leave his bedding behind and go without the bedding. When the steamer halted at the Portuguese Colony he was refused permission to land in spite of the "visa" from the Portuguese Consul. With the help of an Indian merchant there and after depositing £30 he was permitted to stay in the Portuguese Colony for a week, after which he would have either to go back to India or proceed to British South Africa. He wrote to the Minister of the Interior of the Union Government, soliciting a permit to stay for a fortnight, but no reply was received. When seven days elapsed the Portuguese police put him on the steamer. He went to the British Consul and claimed assistance from him as a British subject, but the latter said, "I can't do anything." Mr. Mukerjee remonstrated to the British Consul that since he was only an Indian the British Consul could utter such insulting words, but had he refused help in this manner to an Englishman the whole of England would have demanded his dismissal. Mr. Mukerjee being helpless consulted the Portuguese Commissioner of Police, who being commiserate allowed him to stay as a Portuguese subject for a fortnight after he had deposited £50 as security for good behaviour. He telegraphed again to the Minister of the Interior, but no reply was received. After fourteen days Mr. Mukerjee was asked to leave the Portuguese Colony and he had to book for India. After two days' journey a wire was received from the Minister of the Interior permitting Mr. Mukerjee to stay a fortnight as a prohibitted immigrant. After considerable difficulties he entered the Union of South Africa. He had to give thumb impressions and he had seen Mahomedan ladies being forcibly unveiled and their hands seized for thumb impressions. He had to travel in non-European Railway compartments and could not dine in the restaurant car. When he reached Transvaal his business manager, a European, was much perplexed about his stay. He, however, managed to get a room for Mr. Mukerjee at Carlton Hotel after grumble and protest. Mr. Mukerjee had to go down by the backstairs and could not dine in the dining room. He left the hotel in disgust and stayed in the residence of an Indian merchant. There were different post offices in South Africa for Indians and Europeans In tram cars the distinction between Indians and Europeans was observed. Rickshaws were meant only for Europeans and taxi drivers were not allowed to take Indians. The anti-Asiatic legislation had been already approved. It only awaited to be formally enacted. Mr. Mukerjee pointed out that if a subject of an independent country was not allowed entry the country would have declared war, but Indians being slaves at home were also slaves abroad.

Mr. Piyush Kanti Ghose said the Indian Government's sympathy was merely lip sympathy. If they were sincere in their desire such injustice could not have taken place.

Maulvi Nazimuddin said sympathy without relief is like mustard without beef. Dr. Jativ Das Gupta said that no South African trade should be done except through Indians and African coal must not be handled by Indian labourers. The Congress should take up this step.

AT MADRAS.

MADRAS, Oct. 11.

South Africa Day was observed here this evening in accordance with the wishes of the President of the South African Congress, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. A non-party religious meeting was conducted under the chairmanship of Mr. C. Jinarajadasa in the Gokhale Hall at 4 p.m. at which representatives of the chief religions of the world repeated prayers and read from their sacred scriptures. After this was over a public meeting under the auspices of the Madras Mahajana Sabha, the Swaraj Party, Congress and Khilafat Committees was held under the chairmanship of Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, leader of the Swarajist Party and the following resolution was passed unanimously:—

This public meeting of the citizens of Madras held under the auspices of the Madras Mahajana Sabha, the Swarajya Party, Congress and Khilafat Committees expresses its deep sympathy with the Indian settlers in South Africa in their troubes and assures them of all support that is within the power of theo Congress and the country to give them to maintain their position and self-respect in South Africa. In the opinion of this meeting India should not become a party to any scheme of repatriation whether described as voluntary or compulsory; that this meeting is further of opinion that the Bill proposed to be passed by the Union Parliament is manifestly a breach of the settlement of 1914."

Sir T. Sadasiva Iyer, Retired Judge of the Madras High Court, moved the resolution, and in doing so advocated a policy of discriminate retaliation against South Africa.

Mr. Yakub Hasan seconded the resolution and Dr. Varaharajuly Naidu supported it. Among others who spoke on the resolution were Messrs. Satyamurthi, A. Rangaswami Iyengar, O. Kandaswami Chetty and V. Chakkarai Chetty. Mr Rangaswami Iyengar condemned the policy of Government of India which, he said, at all times when it was questioned on its South African policy was said to be making representations to the South African Government but what those representations were and what was their result was still unknown. He said he saw through all these representations a policy on the part of the South African Government in consultation with the Government of India to have compulsory repatriation of Indians in South Africa instead of the old policy of legislative exclusion and he said that it was for the Government of India to contradict this.

The president, in the course of his observations, said that he did not find much value in the idea of citizenship of the Empire since it did not invest Indians with status outside India consistent with their sense of self-respect.

Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar, who could not attend the meeting, sent a message sympathising with the purpose of meeting and observing that the impotence of the Government of India was to be deplored.

AT LAHORE

LAHORE, Oct. 12.

The South Africa Day was observed here yesterday. A mass meeting representing all sections of people was held in the evening, at which the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"This mass meeting of the citizens of Lahore representing all castes and creeds and every shade of political opinion emphatically protests against the anti-Indian legislation proposed by the South African Government as being opposed to all principles of injustice and fair-play and as denying to Indians primary rights of citizenships of the Colony to whose prosperity they have contributed in a greater measure than any other community. This meeting warns the South African Government that such a piece of iniquitous legislation will not be allowed to be passed without being challenged by the united will of India and trusts that if the said Government is so ill-advised as to pass it His Majesty's Government in England will exercise its right of veto vested in it by the constitution. It further trusts that the Government of India will realise the gravity of the situation and leave no stone unturned to champion the cause of Indians."—A. P.

AT ALLAHABAD.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 12.

A public meeting presided over by Pandit Motilal Nehru was held at Mayo Hall, Allahabad, last evening and a resolution was passed protesting against the anti-Asiatic Bill of the South African Legislature and the treatment meted out to Indians in that colony.

Among the speakers were Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Munshi Iswar Saran and Pandit H. N. Kunzru.—A.P.

AT POONA.

POONA CITY, Oct. 12.

A public meeting of the citizens of Poona was held yesterday in the Shivaji Mandir under the presidentship of Mr. N. C. Kel-

(Continued on next page.)

OPTIMISM AT LOCARNO

GERMANY AND LEAGUE.

MAIN DIFFICULTY OVERCOME.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Locarno.—Extraordinary optimism prevails in the Conference circles. The consensus of opinion is that the main difficulty as regards Germany's entry into the League of Nations has been overcome.

A communique states:—The conference continued general discussion of questions raised by the participation in the Covenant of the League of eventual signatories to the Security Pact. The request for supplementary explanations formulated by the German delegation gave rise to the exchange of views between various delegations which caused the work of the Conference to progress towards adoption of a satisfactory solution of the point under consideration.

The conference adjourned till October 13th.—Reuter.

EUROPEANS IN E. AFRICA.

CONFERENCE OPENED.

NAIROBI, Oct. 12.

The conference of the European settlers in Kenya, Tanganyika, Nyasaland and northern Rhodesia, organised by Lord Delamere, opened on Saturday at Rungwe Mission near Fukuyu, in Tanganyika territory.—Reuter.

FRENCH OPERATIONS

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Fez.—French operations in the Sidi Bourokba region have resulted in the occupation with the collaboration of the Spaniards of most of the countries of the Metalsa and Gueganca tribes.—Reuter.

Paris.—President Doumergue has signed a decree appointing M. Steeg, Resident General in Morocco, and M. Demonzie and M. Delbos, Ministers of Justice and Public Instruction respectively.—Reuter.

GENERAL STRIKE IN PARIS.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Paris.—Failure of the general strike appears certain. Public services are assured. Only workmen employed in building and taxi-drivers appear to be affected.—Reuter.

SIR G. LLOYD DEPARTS FOR EGYPT.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Sir George and Lady Lloyd left Victoria Station at eleven this morning to spend a few days in Paris. They will embark at Marseilles on October 16th and are due in Cairo on October 21st. A number of friends bade them farewell at the station and they included the Egyptian Charge d'Affairs who presented Lady Lloyd with a beautiful bouquet of white roses tied with the ribbon of the Egyptian Colours, Lord Willingdon, Sir Geoffrey Archer, Russel Pasha, General Sir Thomas Scott, Sir William Tyrrell and Mr. Murray of the Foreign Office, and Sir Dhunjibhoy and Lady Bomanji. Lady Bomanji handed Lady Lloyd a large bouquet of pink carnations and lilies.

Sir George Lloyd declined to discuss the new position, the importance of which could not be estimated. The carriage was half filled with flowers and gifts from the Egyptian residents in London.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

London, Oct. 12.—The Air Ministry has granted the Armstrong Construction Company the contract for construction at Karachi of one of the largest airship sheds in the world.—Reuter's Special.

Speaking at a dinner given by the Fifteenth King's Hussars Old Comrades Association, General Sir William Peyton said the official decision after recent army manoeuvres was that instead of a necessity to reduce the cavalry, there was an urgent need to increase them.—Reuter's Special.

A telegram from Port Said says that the British steamer "Dramatist" from Calcutta to London ran aground in the canal in the section of the Great Bitter Lakes. Assistance has been sent for unloading. The steamer will discharge about 400 tons of cargo passage free.—Reuter's Special.

The Board of Trade returns for September are as follows:—Imports.—97,925,000 sterling; Exports—60,734,000 sterling, being increase of 6,192,000 and decrease of 303,000 sterling respectively compared with figures for August.—Reuter's Special.

BOULTON PLEADS NOT GUILTY.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR TRANSACTIONS.

MONCRIEFF AND CRIPPS NOT TO BE BLAMED.

LONDON, Oct. 12

When the Boulton's case was resumed at Guildhall to-day, Sir Henry Maddocks put in a statement on behalf of Robert Boulton which declared that he was not guilty. He was responsible for the transactions in question. "If any irregularity has been committed, which I deny, neither Moncrieff nor Cripps is to be blamed in any way. They acted only in conformity with my policy and routine business".—Reuter's Special.

PERSIAN MISSION TO HEDJAZ

TO INVESTIGATE REPORTS OF "WAHABITE EXCESSES."

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Cairo.—A Persian mission headed by the Persian Minister in Egypt has left for Jeddah in order to get first hand information with regard to the situation in the Hedjaz and to investigate reports of damage to holy places by the Wahabite followers of Ibn Saud.—Reuter.

SHIPPING STRIKE CALLED OFF.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Durban.—The shipping strike has been officially called off.—Reuter.

FRANCO-AMERICAN DEBT NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Paris.—After two hours' report by M. Caillaux on the Washington negotiations, the Council of Ministers had not decided the question of the approval or disapproval of the provisional draft agreement on the Franco-American debt. A communique states that Government unanimously thanked M. Caillaux for the devotion with which he accomplished his mission and adds the examination of questions raised by inter-Allied debts as a whole will be continued at subsequent meetings of the Council of Ministers". M. Painleve, in reply to a question, said that the Washington proposals would be thoroughly examined and that meanwhile pourparlers would continue.—Reuter.

COMMUNAL FRACAS IN SIND.

HYDERABAD, (Sind), Oct. 12.

A Hindu-Muslim fracas is reported to have occurred in the town of Garhiyasin in Sindh where a religious assembly of over 200 Hindus gathered on the bank of the canal is reported to have been suddenly attacked by a local Mahomedan zamindar accompanied by a number of rowdies. The Hindus it is stated offered no resistance and took to flight and in the panic which followed some Hindus fell in the canal. The assailants are also reported to have robbed their victims of valuables and cash found on their person. Some of the assailants, it is stated, have been arrested.—A.P.

"BLACK BILLS" IN BURMA.

RANGOON, Oct. 12.

At the mass meeting held to-day regarding South Africa, resolutions were also passed appealing to the Viceroy to veto the Sea Passengers Tax Bill and the Expulsion of non-Burman Offenders Bill passed by the Burma Legislative Council, offering warm felicitations to non-official Europeans for their valuable support to Indians and requesting the Indian Press and leaders of all political parties in India to help Indians in Burma by strong agitation against the "black bills".—A.P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Patidar residents of Baroda will present a congratulatory address to the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel at Baroda on Monday the 26th instant.

Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. G. E. D. Mouat, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Sanderson and Mr. G. H. N. Todd dined at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Sunday last.

GOVERNOR PLEADS HELPLESSNESS.

DISAPPOINTING REPLY TO WORKERS' DEPUTATION.

NO ENQUIRY: NO SUSPENSION OF EXCISE DUTY.

AWAITING LEGISLATION BY GOVT. OF INDIA.

Yesterday, the Bombay Textile Workers' Deputation waited upon His Excellency the Governor of Bombay at Poona in connection with the present mill strike in Bombay. The deputation first expressed its disappointment at His Excellency's reply of August 12 given to it and then made four suggestions to the Governor:—

(1) The institution of a Committee of Enquiry into the textile industry in Bombay,

(2) The withdrawal of notices of wage cut till the publication of the Committee's report.

(3) The grant of facilities to strikers to go out of Bombay by giving them free passages, and

(4) Consideration of the problem of unemployment with a view to its early solution.

His Excellency, in the course of his reply, denied the charges of callous indifference brought against him and his Government and narrated the steps taken by them in order to arm themselves with powers to meet the industrial crisis.

He then alluded to his and his Government's efforts in securing the abolition or suspension of the Excise Duty, but he regretted he was not hopeful of any immediate suspension or abolition of Excise Duty.

As regards the appointment of an Enquiry Committee, he felt that as the mill-owners were not willing to take part in it, no useful purpose could be served by such a Committee.

A deputation on behalf of the textile workers of Bombay waited on H. E. the Governor at Poona, in connection with the strike now in progress. The deputation was led by Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., and presented the following address, signed by Messrs. Joshi, S. H. Jhabwala, D. R. Mayekar, D. Bhatwadekar, A. Alme, R. Bakhale and others, to His Excellency:—

May it Please Your Excellency:—We, the members of the "Committee of Assistance to the Textile Workers" in Bombay—a body which has been organised in connection with the present labour crisis and which consists of the representatives of the unions of the Textile and other workers in Bombay—beg to convey our thanks for the second opportunity that your Excellency was pleased to give us to place before you the seriousness of the present labour situation and the desirability, nay, the dire necessity, of taking prompt and bold action to meet that situation. We hope and trust that Your Excellency will be pleased to bestow upon our representation that thought and consideration which the gravity of the situation justly demands and will not fail to take such immediate action as will not only check the situation from going from bad to worse but will also save the workers and their families from privation and hardship from which they have now begun to suffer seriously.

Your Excellency will remember that in the representation that we submitted to you on August 12, when we had the honour to wait on you in deputation, we had made three suggestions for Your Excellency's consideration:—One, Your Excellency's intervention in the struggle in order that the mill workers' wages may not be reduced; Second, the appointment, of a Committee of Experts, either by you, your Government or by the millowners whichever was possible and feasible, to investigate into the present plight of the mill industry and report upon the best way to improve it; and third, pending the publication of the report of this Committee suspension of the notices of the wage cut. Your Excellency while sympathising with the mill operatives in the loss that they would have to sustain as a result of the cut, regretted that neither you nor your Government had any statutory right to interfere in the struggle, but you assured us that your Government were always willing at the request of both parties to the dispute, to render any service that lay in its power to endeavour to bring about an amicable agreement and to prevent, if possible, any cessation of work. As regards the appointment of a Committee of experts, Your Excellency observed that "the initiation in the appointment of such a Committee should rest not with Government, but with the Millowners' Association "and that" this proposal should be put forward by this deputation to the Association, and if, in this direction, the assistance of the Government is required, any application will receive the most sympathetic consideration of Government." We may be allowed to state here that while we recognised and appreciated the genuine sympathy that Your Excellency expressed for the mill-workers, we wish Your Excellency's reply contained some thing which would have helped to improve the situation as it then was and, if possible, avert the strike. When we say this we are not unmindful of the fact that soon after our interview with you Your Excellency invited the representatives of the Mill-owners' Association to discuss with you the various proposals made by us in our representation and during our interview; but we do not know what transpired in that meeting except that, as was stated in the press, the Millowners refused to withdraw the notices.

CAUSES OF STRIKE.

The Millowners' decision to reduce the wages, the workers' determination not to accept the cut and the Government's unwillingness to intervene—these three combined to bring about the inevitable result. A strike was declared on September 15 with eleven mills and 30,000 operatives involved in it. It spread among other mills in less than a fortnight's time and the whole textile industry containing over 80 mills was completely paralised and nearly 1,54,000 operatives were thrown out of employment. There are two remarkable features of this strike which deserve notice. One is the exodus and the other the peaceful attitude of the workers. Almost from the commencement of the strike, the men have been leaving Bombay to their villages and it is believed that by this time over 60,000 are out of Bombay. This exodus is, in our opinion, in the interest of both the workers and the city in as much as the hardship that the former will have to endure in days of unemployment will be less in their villages than in Bombay and the latter will be to a certain extent free from epidemics which are the inevitable consequences of the strike involving over 1,50,000 men. But there are still many thousands in Bombay who could not go out either because of monetary difficulties or because they had no homes, and the condition of these helpless people after the continuance of the strike for full three weeks can better be imagined than described.

EXCISE DUTY.

On the second day after the commencement of the strike, the Legislative Assembly discussed and passed Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas's resolution regarding the suspension of the collection of the Cotton Excise Duty for the rest of the current year, 1925-26. Your Excellency is already aware that about three weeks before this resolution was discussed, a joint deputation of the Bombay and Ahmedabad Millowners' Associations waited upon His Excellency the Viceroy in Simla and requested him to abolish the Cotton Excise Duty. We may be allowed to add here parenthetically that we seriously considered Your Excellency's suggestion made to us in our interview of August 12, that "if any representative of labour approached the Millowners' Association with the idea of joining the (Millowners') deputation in order to point out the serious position of the millhands, such a suggestion would be carefully considered by the Millowners' deputation"; but we came to the conclusion that no useful purpose would be served by joining the deputation as we thought that we would be there as a mere appendage to the deputation without any hand in the preparation of the representation and also without the permission to submit our separate representation to His Excellency stating our view of the position. However, we decided and we subsequently sent a representation to His Excellency the Viceroy giving our hearty support to the demand of the Millowners' deputation *on the condition* that the relief that the Mill-owners' would get by the abolition of the excise duty would first be utilised for the re-instatement of the wage cut.

The demand for the abolition of the excise duty is made on two grounds; One, the unjust character of the duty and second, the present bad position of the mill industry. In our opinion these two

(Continued on page 9.)

A TALE OF SHAME.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(Continued from previous page.)

kar to observe the South Africa Day. The main resolution of prayer and sympathy was moved and supported by the Hon. Mr. Karandikar.

Rao Bahadur Chitale, Professor Paranjpye, Rao Saheb Chimmulgund, Mr. Ghaswalla and others, representatives of all parties including the depressed classes, took part in the meeting.—A.P.

AT PATNA.

(From our Correspondent.)

PATNA, Oct. 12.

A representative meeting of the citizens of Patna was held to condemn the attitude of White men towards the Indian settlers in South Africa. After the President had explained the object of the meeting the resolution was passed unanimously: "Citizens of Patna sympathise with the Indian settlers in South Africa owing to the Class Areas Bill before the Union Parliament and hold that India abhors the idea of repatriation."

AT AHMEDABAD.

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 12.

The South Africa Day was observed here by holding a public meeting last night under the presidentship of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel. A resolution was passed expressing deep sympathy with the Indian settlers in South Africa in their troubles and urging the country to redouble its efforts to fulfil the constructive programme so as to be able to make its voice felt in matters relating to the welfare of Indians within and without the country.

The Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee has endorsed the resolution passed by the All-India Congress Committee held at Patna and decided to enlist members on the four anna franchise.

A special general meeting of the Municipal Board will be held on Wednesday to consider the question of presenting an address to the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel.—A. P.

AT RANGOON.

RANGOON, Oct. 12.

The South Africa Day was observed here yesterday by holding a public meeting, which was largely attended. Mr. T. Prakasam, Editor 'Swarajya' of Madras presided. Resolutions were passed protesting against the anti-Asiatic legislation and against what was described as the indifferent attitude of the Government of India and the Home Government at such a measure, and requesting the popular representatives, both in the Central and Local legislatures, Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress to devise ways and means to bring the Union Government back to its sense of responsibility.—A.P.

AT YEOTMAL.

YEOTMAL, Oct. 12.

Mr. M. S. Aney, M.L.A., narrated briefly the history of the anti-Asiatic Legislation of the South African Government at a meeting convened by the District Congress Committee last evening in the Town Hall under the presidency of Mr. B. H. Jatkar, formerly a member of the Legislative Assembly and a protest resolution was unanimously adopted.—A.P.

AT HYDERABAD (SIND).

HYDERABAD, SIND, Oct. 12.

A public meeting presided over by Mr. M. R. Jayakar was held here last evening to protest against the anti-Asiatic legislation of the South African Parliament. Speeches were delivered by Bhai Parmanand of Lahore, Dr. Choithram and others. Similar meetings were also held at Karachi, Sukkur and other towns in Sindh.—A.P.

AT BULSAR.

BULSAR, Oct. 12.

South Africa Day was observed here yesterday when a meeting was held under the presidentship of Mr. Durlabhji, pleader. A resolution protesting against the anti-Asiatic Bill was passed.—A.P.

AT DHARWAR.

(From our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Oct. 12.

Yesterday a public meeting was held to protest against the treatment meted out to Indians in South Africa and to express sympathy with them. Syt. Vinayakrao Joshi presided. Messrs. Mirji and Khanolker explained the helpless condition of South African Indians.

The fifth anniversary celebration of the Karnatak Mahila Vidyalaya, Dharwar, also came off yesterday, when Mrs. Janakibai Bhat of Poona Sevasadan presided and addressed the gathering on the importance of female education. Mr. Kulkarni, recently returned from America, also spoke on the occasion about home economics as observed in America.

AT BIJAPUR.

(From our Correspondent.)

BIJAPUR, Oct. 12.

A public meeting of Bijapur citizens held under the presidentship of Mr. Pandurangrao, pleader, passed the following resolution:—The meeting considers the Class Areas Bill before the Assembly of the South African Union as a deliberate and mischievous plan of that Government to drive out of Africa Indian settlers, depriving them of the rights of British citizenship in their adopted country and, therefore, records the strongest protest against the same Bill, whose provisions militate against justice, morality and humanity. The meeting expects that Britishers in South Africa and the Home Government in England will not countenance the Bill which strikes at the root of common justice and equity.

AT THANA.

The citizens of Thana in a public meeting held at Kesarwadi on Sunday, under the auspices of the Salsette Taluka Congress Committee, and presided over by Shet Mangaldas Devidas, expressed their deep sympathy with the Indian settlers in South Africa in their troubles and assured them of all the support that they commanded for the maintenance of the position and self-respect of the Indian settlers of South Africa. The meeting further gave its opinion that India should not become a party to any scheme of repatriation, either voluntary or compulsory. The meeting was further of opinion that the proposed bill of the Union Parliament of South Africa is manifestly in breach of the settlement of 1924, and the meeting expressed its indignation at the proposed untold humiliations by way of restrictions on the liberty of the Indian settlers with respect of their residences, domiciles and registration of the immigrants aimed at by the Asiatic Bill.

AT SANTA CRUZ.

Under the auspices of the Santa Cruz Village Congress Committee, a public meeting was held at Santa Cruz on Sunday under the chairmanship of Mr. J. K. Mehta, when the following resolution was passed unanimously:—

"This meeting of the citizens of Santa Cruz and Vile Parle, held under the auspices of the Santa Cruz Village Congress Committee, emphatically protests against the oppression of our brothers in South Africa by the Union Government and against the bills brought forward by them with the ultimate object of repatriating Indians to this country."

AT BANDRA

A public meeting of all the residents of Bandra was held on the 11th instant at Mr. Naik's Bunglow, at 4 pang (S. T.) under the auspices of the Bandra Village Congress Committee, to protest against the anti-Asiatic Bill of the South African Government, Mr. Gupte, Advocate, presiding.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously: "This meeting of the citizens of Bandra held under the auspices of the Bandra Village Congress Committee emphatically protests against the anti-Indian campaign of the South African Government in introducing the anti-Asiatic Bill in the Union Parliament through the Minister of the Interior. In the opinion of this meeting this Bill if passed into Law, will create a permanent breach in the solidity of the British Empire, as India will then realise how her equal partners in the British Empire are bent upon exterminating the Indians domiciled abroad in the several parts of that Empire.

This meeting expresses its regret at the utter failure of the Government of India to help adequately Indians abroad and assures the Indians in South Africa its moral support in their just and righteous struggle against the tyrannical Government.

In view of the inhuman and insulting treatment meted out to the Indians in every part of the British Empire, this meeting urges all the political bodies in the country to make more vigorous and strenuous efforts to achieve Swaraj at an early date."

BOMBAY YOUTH WEEK CELEBRATIONS

The Executive Committee of the Bombay Youth Week Celebrations, have decided to organise an Arts and Crafts Exhibition for the Town and Island of Bombay from the 19th to the 25th of November next at the local Town Hall, Fort, and persons under 30 years of age, who will be considered as Youths for the purposes of this exhibition, are invited to send their exhibits and other works to the Exhibition.

About 30 to 40 silver medals will be awarded for the best work in art and crafts in the various subjects and all works sent for exhibition will be submitted to the judgment of a properly appointed Hanging Committee, who will hang or place only those pictures which they consider worthy of acceptance.

For further particulars, exhibitors are requested to communicate with Hon. Secretaries, Bombay Youth Week Celebrations Committee, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road.

MR. SAKLATVALA ON U. S. BAN.

REMARKABLE SCENES AT BATTERSEA.

A CHALLENGE TO HIS CULUMNIATORS.

Remarkable scenes were witnessed at the Battersea Town Hall (on Sept. 20) when Mr. Saklatvala, M.P., for North Battersea, addressed his constituents and made his protest against the United States ban, says the "Manchester Guardian". For several hours before the doors opened there were queues extending all around the Town Hall Square. There was a rush when the public were admitted and all the seats were quickly taken. No tickets were required for admittance. Before the meeting started every bit of standing space was occupied. Mr. Salatvala, who had a body-guard of supporters, entered quietly and unobserved by a side door. Hundreds of people were unable to gain admission to the hall.

When Mr. Saklatvala appeared on the platform he was greeted with ringing cheers. He said that for the last four months attacks had been launched against him underground and overground, and he had resisted them all with a smile of indifference. He had not changed his position. He delivered his speech in the House of Commons during the debate on India, and he certainly did not care what the capitalist press or the capitalist Presidents of other States thought about it.

"I stand by every word of the columns I have spoken," said Mr. Saklamtvala. "I have not spoken these words with any feeling of hatred for the people of Britain or through any nationalist emotion at being an Indian. I have spoken these words, and I challenge any honest person to face me with them on a public platform. Great Britain has no right to rule India any more than Germany had a right to rule Great Britain.

"Our aim," said Mr. Saklatvala, "is to bring about a great economic revolution. As long as the rule of Britain in India, Africa, and China continues, the workers of the West will be in danger." He had been accused of teaching unconstitutional methods. He did nothing of the kind. He only said that those who preached to him of constitutional methods were liars because they did not practise them.

He was a member of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, but his position and attitude was not discussed at a single meeting. His opponents dared not adopt constitutional methods—therefore, they lied and intrigued. They found an excuse in his speech at the conference of the Minority Movement, of which he was proud, but that was a lame excuse. While Battersea was Battersea and he was Saklatvala all the forces of the State would be so much wasted energy.

His passport for America was in his pocket, his passage was paid, and his baggage was packed. Three or four men were watching his house and saw his luggage go to the steamer. And like the Allies, they had to send an "S.O.S." to America to win their battles for them. The first thing America did in answer to the appeal was to adopt most unconstitutional and unreasonable methods. If America were so thin-skinned, if she always lived in terror of Bolshevism, if she had not the backbone of a man, if she were afraid of the voice of truth on behalf of the workers, she ought not to have given out pompously that "we welcome all the world's representatives to a world's conference."

Having invited him (Mr. Saklatvala), if America had any exception against him, she could, at least, have referred it to the Council of the Inter-Parliamentary Union. If he had carried out any propaganda at all in America it would have been on behalf of the poorest of the poor in Great Britain. Mr. Kellogg had listened to all the women's gossip and surrendered to certain influences. He was ready to go to America now and face any committee of the Senate or any public meeting. If any of the British delegates had the courage of men they would come out on the public platform. If he had gone to America he would have said to people there that the workers of the East were being exploited and they must get hold of the Imperialist gangs.

MR. SAKLATVALA'S REPLY TO MR. KELLOGG.

"ARBITRARY POWER TRIUMPHANT FOR THE MOMENT."

"There is not a word of truth in the suggestion that I intend to preach anarchy in your country," says Mr. Saklatvala, in his reply to the American Consul-General's letter intimating the revocation of his visa.

"Mr. Secretary Kellogg's interpretation of a few picked-out words from my Parliamentary speech on India", he adds, "is contrary to the truth.

"The speech first exposes the notorious fact that British Imperialist rulers claim extraordinary dictatorial priveleges in other people's countries, and threateningly term as sedition, conspiracy and revolt the same conduct of citizens which, in their own country, they describe as advance of democracy. . . . .

WHAT HE SAID.

"Mr. Secretary Kellogg will be deceiving the American public by not fully quoting numerous sentences in that speech similar to the following:—

"You call Indians seditious when they protest against these things, but when you rise in revolt in this country against the ruling classes it is called the spirit of democracy. In India it is sedition, conspiracy subversive propaganda.

Mr. Saklatvala admits that the U.S. Government's "arbitrary use of a power intended for other purposes, and its submission to political intrigues from outside" stand triumphant for the moment, and "a poverty-stricken and socially humble worker stands baffled and disappointed for the moment.

"Yet I have an undying faith in the conscience of people who are free from trammels of wealth and social influence," he adds, and should he receive an invitation from them to visit America he feels sure the U.S. Government will grant him the visa it was good enough to allow last June.

Mr. Saklatvala concludes by protesting as a member of the Inter-Parliamentary Union that any objection against him should have been submitted to the Committee of the Union.

In an interview with a Daily Herald man Mr. Saklatvala said:—

"If Mr. Kellogg would give an assurance that he would prevent the entry of ex-King Manoel into the United States because he was planning the overthrow of the Portuguese Republic, or of Mussolini, because he had overthrown a settled Government in Italy, I should have no reason to complain of the ban that has been placed on me.

"The revolutionary representatives of wealth are free to do what they like; only those of poverty, who fight the workers' cause, are treated as I have been treated.

"If it could be ascertained that it would test that particular issue and crystallize the opinion of the American people, as distinct from that of their rulers, I would go to the States in spite of the ban.

"I may do so as it is, but I have had no time to decide or consult the views of other people."

FAIR PLAY.

Battersea Trades Council has cabled to the secretary of the American group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, stating that the Council "unanimously endorses Mr. Saklatvala's policy of fearless exposure of British Imperialism, and appeals to the Americans for fair play."

Prominent politicians in America made strong protests against their Government's high-handed action.

"Secretary Kellogg," said Mr. Oldfield, vice-president of the U. S. group of the Parliamentary Union, "is absolutely wrong from every point of view.

"This man has a perfect right to come to the Convention of the Union as a member of the British group. A member of the British Parliament, regardless of his views, ought to be admitted."

Senator Borah stated that it was neither necessary nor wise to exclude a Communist. All the revolutionary utterances attributed to Mr. Saklatvala, he pointed out, had been made publicly in Great Britain, and no effort had been made there to punish him for them.

MR. TAMBE'S BETRAYAL

"GREAT BLOT ON PARTY"

SWARAJISTS INDIGNANT.

(From our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 12.

Regarding Mr. Tambe's acceptance of Executive Councillorship, Dr. Khare, Swarajist M. L. C. and General Secretary of the Nagpur Provincial Swaraj Party, when interviewed said he could not find the strongest expressions to condemn Mr. Tambe for having betrayed the Swaraj Party which had given him such a lift in the Council. The Swaraj Party will have to take the strongest disciplinary action against him for having gone over to Government completely. That a man in whom the whole the Swaraj Party had placed absolute confidence should have played such a treachery deserves condemnation at all hands.

The report published in the "Indian Daily Mail," Bombay, regarding Dr. Moonje's contesting the presidentship of the C. P. Council in place of Mr. Tambe is absolutely without any foundation and seems to be a mischievous attempt to decry the Swarajists.

Mr. Abhyankar, M. L. A., and President of the C. P. Marathi Provincial Swaraj Party, says that on a careful consideration of the acceptance of the Executive Councillorship by the Hon. Mr. Tambe, "I see in it another example of the demoralising effect of the foreign rule and the buying powers of patronage. I cannot conceal that it is a great blot on the Swaraj Party, great because of the party's high discipline, sense of self-sacrifice and determination to fight the cause of freedom to its bitter end. The party as a whole, however, is more than strong enough to be affected by such acts of stray black-legs amongst them. After all India can truly appreciate her Tilak or Das because of her Tambe. The Hon. Mr. Tambe has kicked the very ladder by which he climbed to the position of Presidentship of the C. P. Legislative Council and taught the Party a lesson that it could never be over-careful in its choice of men to be entrusted with responsible positions and the necessity even cruelly to disregard all private feelings and relations in deciding political questions. The Hon'ble gentleman's callous disregard for the fair name of the Party which honoured him and put him forth as a somebody, when apart from the party in public life he has been nobody is fully exhibited by his not having even the courtesy of at least resigning the membership of the Swaraj Party before putting his neck into the golden noose which has at once stifled his just begun public life. Let the Hon'ble gentleman's action be an eye-opener to us and a good reason for a thorough search of the nooks and corners of our house while building up our defence before launching the attack."

BERAR SWARAJ PARTY EXECUTIVE TO MEET.

Mr. Aney, President of the Berar Provincial Swaraj Party wires from Yeotmal as follows:—

The Executive Committee of the Brear Swaraj Party and Swarajist Berar Councillors will meet at Akola at the Tilak Bhavan on the 18th instant at 5 p.m. to consider the Berar Situation. All members are requested to attend.

UNDER ONE FLAG.

PERSISTENT REFUSAL OF SUPPLIES BEFORE GRIEVANCE.

HAVE AN "UNDERSTANDING" AMONG ALL PARTIES.

MR. D. V. GOKHALE'S REPLIES TO "CHRONICLE" QUESTIONNAIRE.

... We publish below the replies of Mr. D. V. Gokhale, to the questionnaire addressed by us to prominent men and women of all parties with a view to focus public opinion on the question of re-union of all parties under the Flag of the Congress:—

QUESTIONS.

(1) Do you think that the Congress creed should be changed for your being its member? If you think change is essential will you define the creed acceptable to yourself?

(2) If there is an annual money contribution as well as the yarn quota in the alternative, as the franchise qualification, will it be acceptable to you?

(3) If the Congress revokes the yarn franchise and, instead of delegating to the Swarajists the power to determine political work in the legislatures, frames a political programme of its own, including work in the Councils, will you co-operate in carrying it out?

(4) What, in your opinion, should the Congress programme, inside as well as outside the Councils, be?

(5) Do you think by constitutional agitation alone the British people will be persuaded to give us Home Rule?

(6) If ultra-constitutional agitation is essential, what form or forms of direct action will you suggest and will you recommend to the Congres and contesting of elections to the legislatures on the issue of non-payment of taxes?

(7) Are you prepared personally to give up the use of foreign cloth. If you are still using it, will you help the Swadeshi movement by giving it up?

(8) If you are elected an M.L.C. in your province, will you, under the present circumstances, accept a Ministership?

(9) If the Reading-Birkenhead negotiations are disappointing to you, what course will you advise the public to take in addition to vigorous vocal protest and will you support the programme of persistent refusal of supplies before redress of grievances?

(10) If the essential provisions of the Commonwealth of India Bill are satisfactory to you, will you, in the event of its non-acceptance by Parliament before October 1926, recommend to the Congress the contesting of elections to the legislatures on the issue of non-payment of taxes?

(11) Do you think the Swarajists are actively working in the country in furtherance of the constructive programme?

(12) Do you think the differences in the mental attitudes and political methods of Congressmen on the one hand and the Independents or Liberals on the other are too vital to be harmonised by mutual adjustments and to make united action on their part possible?

MR. D. V. GHKHALE'S REPLIES.

1. There is no necessity of changing the present creed of the Congress. No reasonable objection can be taken to it by any political party in the country. If there need be any change in future it should be in the direction of putting down in definite terms the meaning of Swaraj. I am a member of the Congress.

2. A political organisation like the Congress ought to have a franchise which can be easily carried out, provided the member accepts the creed. I therefore would like to have money contribution and seriously object to the yarn quota even as an alternative as a matter of principle. Once yarn quota is accepted, there is no end to the alternatives.

3. If the yarn franchise is revoked, and the Congress frames its political programme, including work in the Councils, no one can have any reasonable objection to it. Although a Swarajist, I would like the Congress to control all national activities, united action under the direction of the Congress would be an ideal condition, provided the Congress does not a ride roughshod over minorities by simple numerical majority.

4. The present programme of the Swaraj Party, is the only possible and feasible programme inside the Councils. It can be moulded on the lines of responsive co-operation to suit the times. Outside the Councils, the Congress should undertake educative propaganda in connection with Swadeshi, boycott, co-operative movement, physical culture and mainly the constructive programme.

5. Constitutional agitation alone cannot lead India to Home Rule. It is effective only when it is backed by the organised might of the nation. The readiness of a nation to resort to extra-constitutional methods since the sharp edge to constitutional method.

6. Once the limits of constitutional agitation are passed no hard and fast form and forms should be prescribed. The Congress at least should not mix itself with the ultra-constitutional methods. The contesting of elections to legislatures on the issue of non-payment of taxes is not a practical proposition as the electors will refuse to act on it. The Congress should confine to the direct action of boycott of British goods.

7. I have not used any foreign cloth for the last seventeen years. For the last five years, I am using no other cloth but Khaddar pure.

8. I am not against acceptance of Ministerships theoretically but under the present circumstances, it will be in the best interests of the Congressmen not to accept ministerships. The question should be reconsidered at the time of the next Council elections.

9. Persistent refusal of supplies before redress of grievances is the only constitutional action that the representatives of the people can take. There is no other alternative equally effective.

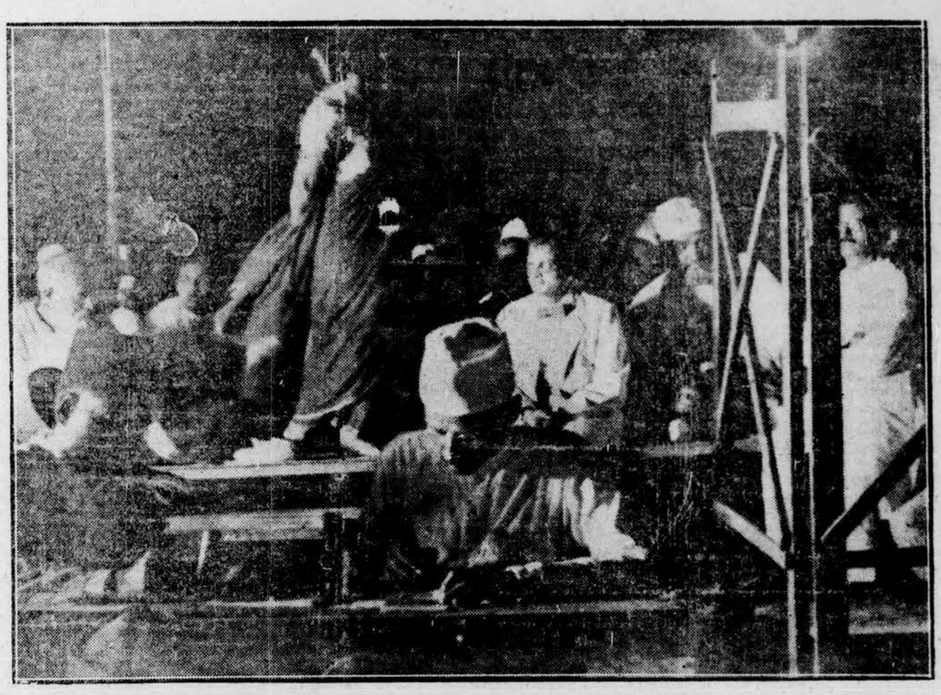
10. No. Non-payment of taxes is an action that can develop by stages. It is to be preached and practised in favourable atmosphere. Success alone can lend to further action. As stated in answer No. 6 contesting the elections on this issue is not a practical proposition as it will spell sure defeat.

11. So far as my knowledge goes they are actively working. In the work of removal of untouchability and Khaddar propoganda they can compare their efforts favourably with the other parties. Their objection to yarn franchise does not come in their way.

12. I do not think the differences are too vital to be harmonised. However I stand for the policy of having an "understanding" among all parties. The objective is the same. The aim of the methods is to bring pressure on the British Government. The only condition of co-operation in the parties ought to be certainty of succession attaining the objective. All parties should help each other then.

D. V. GOKHALE.

"BE FREE IN YOUR OWN LAND."



"Bombay Chronicle" Photos.

A view of the immense gathering of Bombay's citizens held on Sunday last on the Chowpatty Sands to protest against the treatment accorded to Indian settlers in South Africa.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, president, addressing, the gathering on the wrongs of her compatriots in South Africa.

GOVERNOR PLEADERS HELPLESSNESS.

(Continued from page 7.)

reasons can not be mixed up, as is sought to be done at present. As regards the unjust character of the duty and its repeal on that ground, there are no two opinions in India and even Government are pledged to its repeal as soon as their finances permit them to do so. As regards the second ground for the repeal, viz. the present bad position of the mill industry, we are also prepared to support it. But we do not understand why they should refuse the enquiry which His Excellency the Viceroy in his reply to the Millowners' deputation offered them and the offer was again repeated in the Assembly on behalf of Government during the discussion on the resolution about the suspension of the excise duty. We regret to find that the millowners did not avail themselves of this offer and rejected it.

MILL-OWNERS' OPPOSITION TO ENQUIRY

With Your Excellency's permission, we desire to examine briefly one or two important grounds that the millowners have advanced in refusing the offered enquiry. Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas in his speech in the Assembly on September 16 said that "a vague suspicion lurks that the Government of India may be watching for some method or other of forcing upon India Imperial Preference" and that "if India does not adopt Imperial Preference, she should, by some method or other, be forced to give preference to the United Kingdom." In our opinion this ground is only an excuse to avoid an enquiry. Supposing that Government have some such idea on their brains and intend to give effect to it at a suitable opportunity, they can not do so without bringing their proposals before the Legislative Assembly. If the proposals are found to be unsound and disadvantageous to India we feel quite certain that the Legislative Assembly will turn them down. Such excuses often come from people who do not want to place their cards on the table and who confuse the public mind by bringing in extraneous and irrelevent matter. The second reason advanced by the millowners against the enquiry is that they are not asking for any protection; they simply want bare justice and vindication of the pledge given by the Government times without number. The very resolution asking for the immediate suspension of the excise duty shows that the demand is made on the ground of present depression and that the ndustry wants some relief. When the main ground for suspension of the excise duty is the present depression, we do not understand their attitude in rejecting the enquiry. We think that an enquiry will hasten the abolition of the excise duty, it will atleast ensure its abolition at an early date. It will also help the industry being placed permanently on a sound footing.

We feel that Your Excellency will agree with us that the continuance of the present strike is undesirable from every point of view; the more it is so from the point of view of the working classes and the shareholders who have invested their money in the mill industry. After a period of three weeks the workers have begun to feel the pinch of hunger. The present industrial unemployment of over 150,000 people and the privations that it brings in its train, have begun to produce the inevitable bad effects on the public health of the City. Epidemics such as fever have already begun to make their appearance in Bombay and if the *status quo* continues, they can not but produce a most disastrous effect upon the health of the poor people. Moreover, there is a still greater danger if the strike continues any longer. A long and protracted struggle between two parties invariably leaves a very bitter feeling behind and the strikes in the past have only confirmed this experience. There is already a deep rooted distrust in the minds of the mill-workers about their masters and the present struggle, if it continues long, will only increase it. The shareholders are bitterly complaining in the press about the continuance of the strike which can not fail to hit them to a great extent. It is, therefore, in the interest of all that the sooner the strike is ended, the better.

WAGE-CUT.

There is only one issue which has brought the situation to its present pass and it is the 11½ per cent wage cut. The mill-operatives are not willing to accept this cut because they think that it is an unjust cut. Besides, we have, in our representation of August 12, proved that this wage cut is neither going to solve the immediate problem of the accumulation of heavy stocks nor it is going to give any appreciable relief to the industry. Its only effect has been the penalisation of the workman in more ways than one. We have also shown in our representation that the causes alleged by the mill-owners as being responsible for the present depression, are not the real causes. The real causes are, as we have already pointed out, the system on which the industry is based and the way in which it is being conducted. Unless the whole system is completely overhauled, the mill industry has, we fear no bright future before it. We, therefore, requested Your Excellency to appoint or get appointed a Committee of experts to enquire into the whole position of the textile industry in Bombay and we further suggested that pending the publication of the report of that Committee, the notices of the wage cut should be withdrawn. Nearly two months have elapsed since we made these proposals. The developments that have taken place during this period and the experience that we got, have only confirmed us in our conviction that the appointment of a Committee and the withdrawal of the notices of the wage cut till the publication of the Committee's report are the only solution to end the present strike. We, therefore, once more request Your Excellency to seriously consider our proposals and we trust that you will be pleased to see your way to accept them.

IS STATUTORY POWER NECESSARY TO INTERVENE?

We hope Your Excellency will excuse us if we take the liberty of stating that the reply that you gave us to our request for intervention and enquiry, disappointed us. Your Excellency said that neither you nor your Government had any statutory powers to interfere in the struggle. We do not think that there was a necessity of such a power. Even in England, there is a statutory provision made for the constitution of the Court of Enquiry; but there is no provision to compel both the parties to the dispute to submit their case before the Court. Only a few days ago, the miners in England refused to place their case before the Court; but the Government in England did not hesitate to appoint the Court. Similarly, we think Your Excellency could have intervened in the struggle and appointed a Committee to settle the dispute. Perhaps the millowners may not have come before it; but such an action of theirs could have put them in the wrong position. We do not, therefore, think that Your Excellency's position is weaker than the position of British Government in England on the score of absence of any statutory powers. As regards the enquiry Your Excellency said that the proper people to whom we should make this request, are the Millowners' Association. We agree that the Millowners' Association should have of their own accord taken immediate steps to secure the appointment of a Committee of Enquiry. But they did not make any such attempt. In fact their conduct have convinced us that they do not want to do anything in this direction. Nvertheless we pointed out in our representation to them, dated 9th and 16th July, the various defects in their system and method of conducting the industry and we warned them to set their house in order if they wanted to save their industry. They paid no attention to our warning. It was only when we saw no chance of the millowners moving in this matter that we approached Your Excellency and implored you to appoint a Committee. But Your Excellency refused to take up the responsibility. We know that not only have the millowners taken any initiative to secure an enquiry but they have also refused it when offered by Government. But even if they have refused to have it, we again request your Excellency to institute such an enquiry in the interest of the working classes and of the industry itself. We feel that the interest of the workers whose maintenance depends upon the industry should be considered more important than the interest of those who are to-day controlling the industry. We fear that so long as the mill industry continues to be conducted on the present lines, for so long the interests of the workers are in constant danger. We are also of opinion that neither the abolition of the excise duty alone nor the disappearance of the much exaggerated Japanese competition will extricate the industry from the present plight. We, therefore, fear that if the industry is not permanently placed on a sound footing, there is a danger of the depression recurring again and again and also there is a further danger of the cuts being repeated and the working hours being curtailed. Hence we appeal to Your Excellency with all the earnestness at our command to take this view into consideration before coming to any final decision.

REMOVE THE DEFECTS IN SYSTEM.

We have in our last representation enumerated the various defects in the system and working of the mill industry and we are firm in our view that they must be removed before the industry can hold its own. The agency system is an obsolete institution and is mainly at the bottom of the most of the troubles that we are experiencing to-day. The greatest objection against it is that it is based on the principle of thereditary management—a principle which has long been exploded. Grave charges against the conduct of the industry such as wrong, objectionable and unbusinesslike practices, extravagence etc., have been made several times in the press and we think that in public interest it is necessary to find out whether these allegations are true. Your Excellency is aware that during the years 1916-1922, the Bombay mills made fabulous profits to the extent of over Rs. 50 crores—Rs. 30 crores more than the total capital invested in the industry. But all this money was squandered away in giving fat dividends and insufficient provision made against bad times. In the interest of the industry it is necessary to avoid such blunders in future by restricting the dividends in order to stabilise them and the wages. It is alleged that some mills are working with old and antiquated machinery and therefore, they are unable to compete with countries using up-to-date and modern machinery. The training of the workers in the mills, is also a factor which can not be ignored in effecting general improvement of the mill industry. In short, all possible attempts must be made in every direction to improve the whole condition of the industry and place it on a sound, efficient and businesslike basis. We believe that these constitute sufficient ground for an investigation and we once again repeat that our demand on this occasion should be complied with.

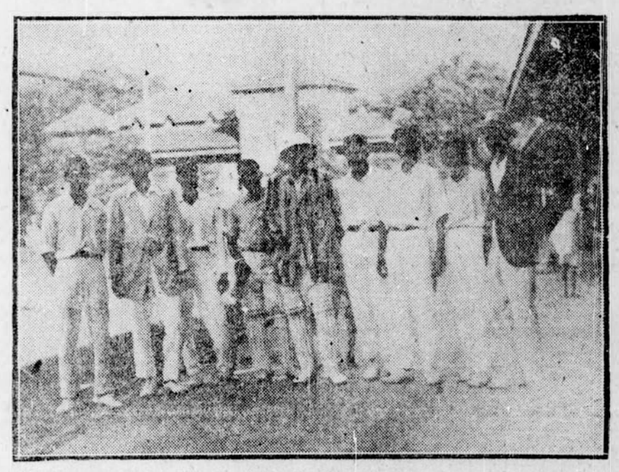
We do not know when the strike will end. We understand that over 60,000 workmen have left Bombay and gone to the villages. But there are still 90,000 men who are in Bombay and their condition is growing very serious ever day and if any prompt action is not taken they will starve. We think that the right solution to meet this danger is to give facilities to as many men and their families to go out as are willing to leave Bombay. This is essential both in the interest of the workmen and of the public health of the City. We, therefore, urge upon Your Excellency the necessity of undertaking on behalf of your Government to issue free travelling passages both by rail and steamer to the workers and their families and thus help to reduce their miseries. We hope Your Excellency will be pleased comply with this request also.

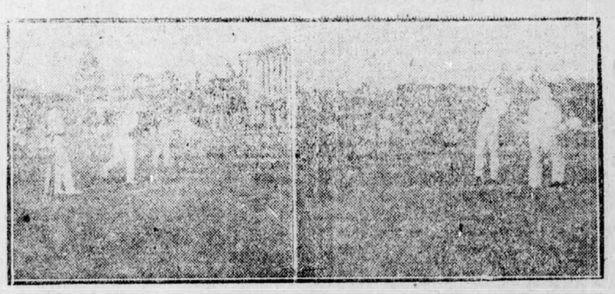
One more point we desire to touch before we close. Your Excellency has seen during your tenure of office the growing industrial unemployment in the presidency. It is becoming frequent and acute now-a-days. If it is allowed to go on as at present without any serious efforts being made to check it, we fear it will soon become a danger to the Society. We, therefore, request Your Excellency to take immediate steps for the permanent solution of this important problem.

We have nothing more to say. We have endeavoured to place our case before Your Excellency in the light of the situation as we see it to-day. We see everywhere signs of unrest, discontent and even dispair. The millowners seem to have determined to stick to their guns. We look upon Your Excellency as the fit person who can help the poor helpless and starving mill workers and save them from their present pitiable condition. We, therefore, earnestly implore Your Excellency with all the emphasis at our command to take immediate action on the lines suggested by us and comply with the requests we have ventured to make.

We thank your Excellency once again for the opportunity you were pleased to give us and for the patience with which you listened to us.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.





"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.

Last Sunday a match between the Rajputana Team, now on a visit to Bombay, and the Bombay Gymkhana, resulted in a draw. Our photos show, (top) the Rajputana Team, (foot left) Mr. P. T. Harrison of the Bombay Gymkhana, bowling and (foot right) Mr. W. D. Begg of the Rajputana Team batting.

GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

INDIFFERENCE DENIED.

His Excellency the Governor then made the following reply:—

I welcome the opportunity of meeting you to-day for more reasons than one. In the first place this gives me an opportunity of refuting the constantly reiterating statement that my Government and I are showing callous indifference—and I quote a phrase which is being very widely used—to the interest of the industry or the welfare of the workers. I cannot honestly believe that any serious-minded public men could believe that any Government could take up such an attitude in a crisis such as this, and I do hope that the effort which my Government and I have made in the past would have been sufficient evidence to show how utterly untrue and unfounded any such accusation is. May I for one moment refer to the action taken by my Government in connection with industrial disputes? As you are aware shortly after my arrival in India a similar stoppage of work occurred in the mills. Government then, as now, had no statutory powers to intervene, but, on that occasion there was a definite difference of opinion, namely, the claim on the part of the factory workers on the one hand that they were legally entitled to the bonus and the argument on the part of the Millowners that there was no legal obligation on their part to pay it. Government set up a Committee to enquire into this one definite point. It was decided against the factory workers who returned to work. The experience this industrial disturbance pointed out ver clearly the necessity of Government being empowered by statute, not merely to endeavour to settle disputes in industry once started, but also to be in a position to bring both parties together in an endeavour to discuss any situation which might precipitate strike. Accordingly, a bill was drafted and was ready for presentation to the Legislative Council for the July Session of last year; but the Government of India were unable to grant sanction to this case and they considered the question a central one, and were contemplating legislation themselves. I sincerely trust the proposed bill by the Government of India will soon become an Act—and with regard to the necessity for an early passage of this bill into law by the Government of India we have made more than one representation—so as to give the Government the powers which are so badly needed in the interest of all parties. Every other possible step was taken to deal with any possible situation similar to that which arose in January, 1924, and I have seen no criticism—nor did I expect to find any—to the very good arrangements of the Commissioner of Police under the orders of Government to protect lives and property and preserve peace, no less in the interest of the great majority of workers who did not intend or desire to break the peace, than in the interest of all the citizens of Bombay.

In dealing with the accusation of callous indifference of my Government and myself to the present situation, both the Government, and I are obviously handicapped by the fact that all proceedings passing between this Government and the Government of India are of course confidential as, all letters and telegrams that pass between His Excellency the Viceroy and myself.

I see that we are reproached for our failure to induce the Government of India to agree to the suspension of the Excise Duty.

SURPRISING STATEMENTS.

Some very remarkable and in fact amusing statements are being made in this connection and I confess to considerable surprise that the authors of such statements should have made them. My only reply to any such statements is that, subject to constitutional procedure, neither my Government nor I could possibly have done more than we have. You must accept my word for I can say no more than that for the reasons I have given and I may add that we are not ceasing in our efforts; but frankly I am not, at the present moment, very hopeful of any immediate suspension or abolition of this duty.

I must mention here that there appears to be some confusion of thought in the minds of some on this matter, and the abolition of the Excise Duty and the reduction of the Provincial contributions are very often mentioned together, while as a matter of fact they are two absolutely distinct issues. We have for many years protested against the Provincial contribution based on the report of the Financial Relations Committee—known as the Meston Settlement—and we have urged without ceasing an enquiry as soon as possible in order that the financial relations between the Government of India and this Presidency shall be readjusted, with a view to giving the Presidency a fairer share of its revenues, and at least some share in any possible expanding revenue. This has however nothing to do with the Excise Duty.

THE SITUATION.

The position is, I am afraid, honestly, too clear as regards the present industrial dispute and the issue is by no means as simple as that of the early months of 1924. The millowners insist on the cut of 11 1-2 per cent. The factory workers are unwilling to return to work unless their wages are not reduced. The Millowners argue that a large majority of mills cannot at present afford to work without this reduction of wages. They apprehend that the few that could would not be allowed to do so by unemployed workmen. I do not think that your association are in a position to contradict this statement and guarantee on behalf of the workmen the peaceful working of a few of the mills only. Neither side is willing to move. I have seen both, and the Millowners have promised firstly that they will resort to the former rate of wages when better conditions return; secondly that if the Excise Duty is suspended they will do away at once with the cut and thirdly that they will pay all wages due to the factory workers at once. I now come to your representation a copy of which you were good enough to send me in anticipation of this meeting and I feel I must make one or two comments on your remarks before dealing with your suggestion. You remind me that when I met you on the 12th of August you made three suggestions which you have just reinstated; and you also say that you think that I could have intervened in the struggle and appointed a Committee to settle the dispute. I told you when I saw you that all your suggestions will receive very careful consideration.

LEADERS BLAMED.

They did so and I discussed them at considerable length with the representatives of the Millowners' Association immediately after meeting you. You say you did not know what transpired at that meeting except that the Millowners refused to withdraw the notice. A press communique was issued after that meeting was held and there was really nothing more to tell you. It is a fact that the Millowners did not see their way to withdraw their notice nor were they prepared to take any part in the appointment of the committee suggested by you; and I really did not see how any useful purpose could have been served by setting up a committee unless the Government was assured of the full co-operation of both sides. You have referred to the position in England. But the two cases are by no means similar. The British Government was in a position to help the coal industry by means of a subvention and it has done so. The Bombay Government is in no such position. If, for instance, the Bombay Government were in a position to say to the Millowners

(Continued on next page.)

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DISAPPOINTING BOOK.

(Continued from page 6.)

It must, indeed, have been a strange mind that selected the most hum-drum occurrences common to the life of an ordinary man for incorporation in the chronicle of a really great man. Those who assemble at Bandstand can as well claim to have, according to the standard set by Mr. Harris, something in common with Mr. Jamsetji Tata. There is nothing very meritorius or savouring of genius in getting together a few raucous men to form a club and meet at dinners. Such common episodes of his life, of which the book is full, could as well have been left alone, for they can never be the criterion of any one's greatness The author must, indeed, have a very weird conception of the social life of Bombay when he talks of Bombay society owing a debt to Mr. Tata for his weekly dinners.

The Nagpur Mill.

In 1874, when he was about 36, he floated with the assistance of his father the Central India Spinning and Weaving Mills at Nagpur with a capital of 15 lakhs. He brought to bear upon the new enterprise his practical knowledge and experience gained in the working of a small mill in Bombay. For several years Mr. Tata remained at Nagpur and personally attended to every detail of the construction and working of the mill. Ultimately this mill proved a model to his successors.

Sir Stanley Reed remarks "but one of the surest means of deciding whether any man is entitled to to rare appellation 'great' as distinguished from just successful, is his power of selecting the right colleagues and of inspiring them with a kindred purpose." It was this rare gift of selecting the right man which enabled him to appoint Sir Bezonji Dadabhai as the manager of the Empress mills. Though Mr. Bezonji was serving as a Goods Superintendent in the Railway yard at Bori Bunder and knew nothing of Cotton industry, Mr. Tata felt that, as Mr. Bezonji had considerable experience in organisations and possessed those qualities of character which were necessary in a man called upon to carry out a great mission, he was the right man to be his lieutenant.

Traditions Created.

Jamsetji's true greatness and the purpose of his life will always be realised from the work done and the traditions created by himself personally while he was in charge of the Empress mills. The new undertaking founded after his death are not unfortunately guided by the same policy and traditions which had earned for him the respect and love of his employees. The present organisations are in very sharp contrast with those created by Jamsetji himself.

The author states: "Mr. Tata realised the men became more attached to a firm when encouraged to associate their interests with those of their employers and he thought of various methods of promoting their loyalty". One looks for in vain to this human touch in the present-day organisations. Its greatest weakness is the lack of 'esprit-de-corps' among the employees who are treated merely as so many inanimate pieces of machinery.

The experience gained at Nagpur led Mr. Tata to undertake similar enterprises in Bombay and Ahmedabad. He purchased the "rotten" Dharamsey Mills at Kurla, means at his disposal and spent every means at sis disposal and strained every nerve to resuscitate this concern. It was an herculian task, but, as usual, with exemplary perseverance, he made it a great success. In this he was assisted by Sir Dinshaw Wachha and Sir Bezonji Dadabhai. On the completion of his work he suffered much in health and once more left for England for a change. Still under 50 years of age, he had abundant zest for work and though the strain gradually told upon him he preserved sufficient vigour to carry him through the most exacting period of his career.

Indignant Opposition to Excise Duty.

In 1894 the Government of India levied an Excise Duty upon cotton goods. Jamsetji most strenously opposed this imposition and believed it to be a permanent discredit on the British rule. So indignant was Jamsetji at this that he, at an interview given by him in Calcutta, with intense energy and blazing with indignation said "I would like to give a lac of rupees for the Congress" to fight for the removal of the Excise Duty. In 1887 he secured the services of Mr. Burjorji Padsha and with his assistance prepared a memorable representation on the cotton industry of India and the cotton duties.

This closes the second phase of his life and he embarks at about 51 on those three great schemes with which his name will always be associated viz., the Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur; the Hydro Electric project and the Indian Science Institute of Bangalore. To this triple project he devoted the closing years of his life and in no small proportion his fortunes. Unfortunately for India he died before any of the three great schemes had reached fruition. There are various matters of minor importance dealt with in the book. Chapters 4 and 5 deal with Mr. Tata's various activities in Bombay and other minor matters of importance including the building of the Taj Mahal Hotel, the creation of a healthy suburb and his unsuccessful attempts to establish a Tata lin of steamers for Indian trade. Mention is also made of his silk farm at Mysore where he studied the cultivation of the mulberry tree, the rearing of the silk worms and the preservation of cocoons, the hanking of the thread and its preparation for the market. This attempt proved very successful and it has now been taken over by the Salvation Army.

A Staunch Patriot.

Though Mr. Tata was a business man, he was still a very staunch patriot. During his travels and from the great experience gained by him during his vicissitudes and successes, he had realised the importance of making India self-sufficient by means of technical and higher education. He was, therefore, all along waiting for a suitable opportunity to carry out his long-cherished wish. As soon as he was free from the cares and anxieties of the textile mills, he began to develop his schemes for higher education. He began to send every year a few chosen students to England. His sole object was to fit a large number of Indians for higher administrative and technical services and give them opportunities of qualifying for the responsible positions in India, upon a scale hitherto unknown. Mr. Tata was proud of his scholars. "Our young men", he said "have proved that they can not only hold their own against the best rivals in Europe on the latter's ground, but can also beat them hollow". This firm conviction in the capacity of Indians and the hope and faith he had in them was never shaken till he died. The employment of foreigners in his services was a very rare occurrence. So great was his faith in his fellow-countrymen that he was not prepared to admit that Indians were in any way inferior to Europeans. His successors, however, thought otherwise, for if they had been actuated by any of those high sentiments, they would not have flooded their Works and their Offices with foreigners. Mr. Tata did everything in his power to reduce the number of English civilians in the country. He encouraged Indian scholars to go up for the Services and helped them most liberally. It is, therefore, a sad commentary on the work of his successors that they have flouted the most sacred wishes of their founder by taking into partnership an English civilian and appointing others at Jamshedpur—appointments which Jamsetji would have given his right hand to hold for Indians.

In 1898 Mr. Tata announced his intention of giving an endowment of 30 lacs for the foundation of a Scientific Research Institution. This was done in a spirit of national service. His soul did not rest content with the addition of mill after mill or factory after factory for India but he realised the importance of training Indians for the industrial development of the country. He surveyed the economic field as a whole and determined that so far as power was given him it should be used to raise India to the position of one of the greatest industrial countries of the world and that her industries should be based on the application of Science to production and manned by her own sons. He, therefore, was an honest business patriot in the full sense of the term.

The preliminary investigations and the formation of two other of Jamsetji's great undertakings viz., the Iron and Steel Company and the Hydro-Electric project are recounted in over a hundred pages of the book. The subject-matter is extremely interesting but very badly presented. The author, being a stranger to India and stranger still to all technical literature, being only a lecturer on non-technical subjects, finds it extremely difficule to do complete justice to the subject before him. Every page reveals his incapacity to handle the unfamiliar subject. These chapters ought to have been written by some of the able Indian lieutenants who have shared Jamsetji's enthusiasm and watched the progress of his great schemes and it is to be regretted that the preparation of a permanent record of this character should have been left in the hands of a total stranger.

An Unnecessary Chapter.

The last chapter of the book is devoted to the successors and their management of the firm. We wish this chapter had been dropped from the chronicle of Jamsetji's life. Within two decades the firm had reached its zenith and also seen its decline. The story of the last seven years does not reflect much credit on the good name of the founder nor on the capacity of his successors. The haste with which the name of Tatas was exploited during 1917 and the subsequent years and the consequent colossal failures of some of the principal flotations have greatly shaken the faith of the public and almost undone the founder's work of forty decades. There are many contributory causes which brought about this state of acairs. His successors had no belief in the capacity of Indians and the management of the new companies was left in the hands of English and other foreigners whose reckless extravagance and mismanagement have been mainly responsible for the critical condition in which the firm now finds itself. Such of the Indians possessing high ability, integrity and enthusiasm as identified themselves with the activities of the firm saw no prospects in the firm in which responsible posts were reserved for Englishmen and Americans Year after year it was pointed out in the Press by the public and at the annual meetings of the companies that the traditions created by Jamsetji Tata were gradually ignored and it became apparent that the successors of Jamsetji were apparently at the mercy of the imported exports and their foreign partners in the firm and that in the great undertakings neither the investor nor the sons of the soil saw signs of salvation.

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GOVERNOR PLEADERS HELPLESSNESS

(Continued from previous page.)

that the Excise Duty would be withdrawn provided that the Millowners were prepared to agree to an enquiry into the management of the mills and accept the recommendations of such a committee, then I certainly consider that the Government of Bombay would be in a position to set up such a committee of enquiry as you have suggested. Unfortunately, the decision with regard to the Excise Duty or with regard to any assistance to the mill industry in other ways such as by protection against dumping or unfair foreign competition, does not rest with my Government; and for that reason it is impossible to compare as you have done, the position in Britain and the position which has arisen here now. You have said that the shareholders are bitterly complaining about the strike and in more than one place you have alluded to the shareholders. I would suggest to you that the shareholders have their own remedy and it is really they who are in a position to take action if they are dissatisfied with the management of an industry in which their money is invested. They are entitled to call a general meeting of the shareholders and by their own vote to insist on a complete enquiry into the administration of the mill if by a majority they so desire. I gather from your remarks that you said that you think I could have intervened in the struggle and appointed a committee to settle the dispute and that you consider my Government has not done all that it could have done. I have explained to you the position and the action which the Government took, I notice that you yourself spoke strongly against the advisability of strike before the strike took place, I should have hoped that, representing the factory workers you would have called a public meeting together and urged your views on them. But I cannot help thinking that had you done so the workers would have respected your opinion, and it may be that by your action a strike would have been averted. I would still urge upon you to use your best efforts in the interest of all to get the factory workers to return to the mills which the owners tell me will be open to receive them in the hope that better times are at hand and the dispute in wages will automatically adjust itself. Judging from the present position of the sales to stocks on hand I cannot help feeling that better times are coming and coming soon. I now come to the definite proposals which really are the same as those which you put before me last August and I must say again that I must ask you to realise that however anxious the Government may be to help, Government cannot do so without the cooperation of all parties concerned. Unarmed, unfortunately as Government is with any statutory powers the only function which we can perform is to use every endeavour to bring both sides together and try to bring about with the help of public opinion a settlement. We are most anxious to see the end of this interruption of work. It is bad for Bombay, it is bad for trade, it injures the credit of the commercial progress of the city and the Presidency. Above all it places many thousands of men anxious and willing to earn a living in a position which may lead some of them through privation which is contrary to their nature and antagonistic to their wishes or desires.

GOVERNMENT HAVE NO POWER.

Unless absolutely essential interference by Government, as I have said before is undesirable in industrial disputes. Government have, however, a definite responsibility for the welfare of the citizens of the Presidency and for the maintenance of law and order. You may, therefore, rest assured that our services are fully at the disposal of both the owners and the workers so far as we can help. Your definite proposals are, in effect, a withdrawal of the notice of the wages cut, and the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the managemens of the mills I shall communicate at once with the Mill-owners' Association and I shall put before them your proposal asking them to give me their views and urging upon them, as I urge upon you, the extreme desirability of knowing all that lies in their power to bring this dispute to an early termination. It may be desirable on receipt of their reply to ask representatives of the Association to come and meet my honourable colleague and myself to discuss the whole situation again with us. Even if the millowners agree to such an enquiry—and no such enquiry will be of any use without their full co-operation—I would suggest to you that the institution of such an enquiry will not put an immediate end to the present dispute; and it is because I agree with you after the dangers which may be ahead if this dispute continues, that I calmly heard both sides to use their efforts and Government is doing to bring this dispute to an early end. In your speech you have addressed your remarks to me personally and I wait to remind you that in all matters of great importance such as this I act entirely after consultation with and with the full concurrence of my Hon. Colleagues in the Government. I really must point out to you that Government have no power whatever to insist upon the withdrawal of the notices if the owners are unwilling to do so.

CONFERENCE WITH OWNERS SUGGESTED.

I have one final word to say and that is to suggest that at any rate, you make an effort to get into touch again with the Mill-owners' Association so that you can freely and fully discuss your points of view with them in the hope that an early understanding may reach which will end this unfortunate dispute. Such a conference must do good, and help to prevent misunderstandings and must provide an avenue through which you will march together towards at any rate, an earlier settlement of the dispute and one which will pave the way to the possible avoidance of similar disputes in future. I realise your difficulties for you cannot truly say you represent even the majority of the factory workers but you have made a good start to do so, and I hope you will continue in your effort towards the formation of a body truly and fully representative of this great mass of labour in Bombay. I am sure that the millowners would be glad, indeed, if they knew they were dealing with the labour in the mills properly and fully organised. Government would I can assure you, welcome such a position.

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SITUATION ON MONDAY.

OPERATIVES EXHORTED TO REMA IN FIRM.

In expectation of important developments which are likely to result from the reply of H. E. the Governor to the Workers' Deputation that waited upon him on Monday noon at Poona, the operatives did not think it of any use to collect near the mills yesterday. An anonymous notice, printed in Urdu and Gujerati, was however, very widely circulated in the mill area. It stated that by the united resolve of the operatives in not receiving wages on Friday the 9th instant the millowners' position had been very much weakened. The notice pointed out that the millowners had no right to forfeit the wages of the operatives if the latter failed to receive their wages on Friday last and that all that the millowners could do was to defer payment for sometime. The operatives were, therefore, exhorted to remain firm so that they may get both their wages and "mahagai" allowance without any reduction.

Another leaflet, a printed one, addressed to Messrs. Arjun Atmaram Amde and Dattatraya Ramchandra Mayekar of Girni Kamdar Mahamandal was also freely distributed in the mill area. The letter which is signed by 110 mill operatives urges Messrs Amde and Mayekar to request H. E. the Governor when they wait upon him on Monday noon, to see (1) that the notice issued by the millowners to the operatives is cancelled, (2) that the bonus of the last two years is paid to the operatives and (3) also to see that the strike days' pay is paid, as the strike was brought about by the mill-owners. In support of their last submission they quote some of the local newspapers.

Among the mills found partially working on Monday were the Ruby (Mahim), Imperial (Haines Road), Manekji Petit (Tardeo), Premier (De Lisle Road) and Bradbury Mill (Jacob Circle), each of which worked with handfuls of men ranging from 30 to 450.

RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS FOR MILL EMPLOYEES.

On Thursday last at the annual general meeting of the Central India Spinning and Weaving Company under the management of the Tata Company, which was held in Bruce Lane Fort after Messrs. Dumasta and Jamnadas had finshed their protest against the management in regard to payment of dividend which they believed was highly unfair to the share-holders, Mr. Jhabwala who had given a notice of motion for the betterment of the workers' lot in Nagpore said to the meeting that it was highly desirable that the management should encourage the spirit of Unionism among the workmen so that their grievances might be properly and legitimately represented to the employers. Mr. Jhabwala also wanted to know why the cheap grain shop had to be closed down in Nagpore which was doing at first very useful service to the men. Sir D. J. Tata and Mr. Saklatwalla offered explanations which were unearning and afterwards agreed to re-start the shops on a better footing. At the end of the report it was stated that an expansive Housing scheme was being laid out but Mr. Jhabvala pressed the point that instead of distributing the whole period over 10 to 12 years it must be expedited for better housing meant greater anxiety to the work-people which indirectly benefited the men. It was also agreed by the Chairman that it was not proposed to start homes on the lines of the Development chawls in Bombay but such facilities will be accorded as are obtained in rural life. For these assurances Mr. Jhabvala thanked the management.

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CAPILALISTS AND WORKERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The views expressed by a prominent millowner in the course of an interview, with regard to the present mill workers' strike are published in the "Chronicle" of the 8th instant, and they reflect the capitalist mentality in such a challenging tone as to provoke a reply. I propose in this letter to touch only two or three points.

The said millowner contradicts himself when he asserts that the mill workers are well off and at the same time admits that the average pay of a spinner is Rs. 20. Does he know the minimum cost of living in Bombay? Does he sincerely believe that the amount of Rs. 20 a month can provide sufficiency of the necessaries of life? An 11½ per cent cut in the wages of a spinner may not mean much to the rich millowner but surely it must mean a lot to the poor worker. I do not know how to characterise the statement made by the millowner in question that *most* of the mill operatives have two to three wives all of whom go to work and earn money. This shows gross ignorance on the part of the gentleman and also it testifies to the deplorable absence of touch between the mill agents and their operatives. The Hindu and Mohmedan workmen may not be strictly monogamous, but surely polygamy is not so widespread among them as to warrant the above statement. A few of the persons who needs the men taking advantage of the bad management may have more than one wife. For others specially low paid workmen it is not possible to possess more than one wife. A single marriage involves them in a heavy debt. Brides are to be paid for and do not bring dowries. Let the said millowner only refer to the census figures and see the proportion of women workers to men workers, and then he will realise to his shame the groundlessness, the stupidity and the imprudence of his statement.

The charges of indulging in drink and idleness and thus wasting their money, against the millworkers are nothing but insults added to injuries. Mr. Jhabvala has already refuted them in the same issue of the "Chronicle". So I need not dilate upon that point. Only I would like to ask the said millowner what he and the other millowners have done to improve the conditions of life and work that at present drive the miserable mill-hand to the grogshop.

By the way, may I ask Mr. Chowna who made similar charges against mill operatives and decared them to be well off, the other day at a meeting of the Municipal Corporation, whether he religiously believes that the operatives are entitled to nothing more than bare wages, fixed by the law of demand and supply, while the commission agents and contractors patronised the mill agents are entitled to make big fortunes? Is he the same Mr. Chowna who used to supply liquid fuel to some mills in Bombay for some years? If so, will he please tell the public the difference between the purchase prices he paid to the oil companies at Sewri and the prices charged to the mills?

To revert to the prominent millowner who favoured your representative with an interview. Apropos of the enquiry demanded by the friends of Labour he says: "They would not get any information they want. It is quite a *private* matter which concerns only the shareholders, and if the shareholders want any enquiry they can have it for the asking; but outsiders have no business to interfere in the domestic affairs of the mill agents." This gentleman however admits that all mill agents cannot be said to be administering their mill affairs honestly; "*some are dishonest*, others are honest and indecent and their *staff are dishonest*." If the staff are dishonest, does it not amount to the same thing, so far as the practical result is concerned? As regards the claims advanced on the ground of "a private matter" and "domestic affairs" I cannot do better than quote the following sentences from the speeches of the late Dr. Woodrow Wilson:

"Whenever bodies of men employ bodies of men, it ceases to be a private relationship. . . . . This dealing of great bodies of men with other bodies of men is a matter of public scrutiny, and should be a matter of public regulation. . . . . A Corporation is very like a large tenement house; it is not the premises of a single commercial family; it is just as much a public affair as a tenement house is a net work of public highways."

If your prominent fillowner resents enquiry on the score of the mill industry being "a private matter" or its affairs being "domestic affairs" why should he in the same breath say "Indians should help the Indian industries and also those who control the industries"? He cannot eat the pudding and have it too. Are the Indian industries to be helped for the aggrandisement of a handful of money-grabbers? That the shareholders of many a mill are impotent to check the mismanagement is an open secret. First, the time of meeting is generally inconvenient to the shareholders, and secondly, the shareholders who attend the meeting can be easily outvoted on the strength of the votes of the agents, their relatives, their parasites and their dependents. The agents' stubborn opposition to an open enquiry reinforces the suspicion that there is a good deal rotten in their administration and every shareholder who is not interested in maintaining the autocratic position of the agents is more likely to welcome such enquiry than to oppose it.

The milloner of the interview complains of foreign competition and other things. I am again tempted to quote the words of Dr. Wilson, before concluding this letter, Dr. Wilson, says:

"Why can't they beat the other fellows in the market? Partly because they are carrying too much. Party because they are unwieldy. *Their organisation is imperfect.* They bought up inefficient plants along with efficient, and they have got to carry what they have paid for, even if they have to shut some of the plants up in order to make any interest on their investments; or rather, not interest on their investments, because that is an incorrect word on their *alleged capitalisation*" (the italics are mine.) This is an indication only that the cause is not without but within; many other things can be added to the above.—Yours, etc.,

K.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your correspondent's account of the special general meeting of the Bandra Municipality appearing in "The Chronicle" of 6th instant is entirely incorrect and misleading. The facts are recorded in the minute book an authorised public document. These minutes were confirmed at the general meeting of 6th instant and were as under:—

"Before the proceedings commenced and as soon as the 12 members, who were waiting in the gallery for the President who was late attending a funeral, came in to take their seats the Secretary handed over a paper to the Vice-President which seemed to purport an adjournment of the meeting. The Vice-President who was in the chair owing to the absence of the President immediately declared that it was received at 6-59 according to the Council Hall clock which was 7 minutes in advance of the correct Railway time by the watches of Messrs. Antia, Michael, Lilaowala, Joshi and Rajaballi."

As a matter of fact a quorum of members was present. A minute before 7 the 12 members who were in the gallery came in and the proceedings commenced with due regularity with the Vice-President in the chair. Rule 3 requires that a meeting can disperse if there is no quorum after the lapse of 15 minutes of the time appointed which was 6-45 p.m. in the present instance. The 5 members who were anxious to break up the meeting knew that there was more than a quorum and they could have invited those outside in the gallery to come in and commence work. But in their anxiety and hurry and flurry to break up the meeting they omitted to cast a glance at the clock the consequence being that they took action at least 3 minutes before 7 according to even the erratic Hall clock and overshot the mark. In attempting to work up their ill conceived and hastily carried out plan they fell into the trap they thought they had artfully prepared for others. But what in the name of common sense could responsible members of a public body assembled to get through public business have gained by these devices I fail to comprehend. You Sir, and your readers can easily judge of the much talked of usefulness, intelligence and public spirit of some of the elected councillors who day in and day out proclaim that they alone possess brains and can alone safeguard the best interests of the rate payers of Bandra.—Yours, etc.,

COUNCILLOR.

Bandra, October, 8th.

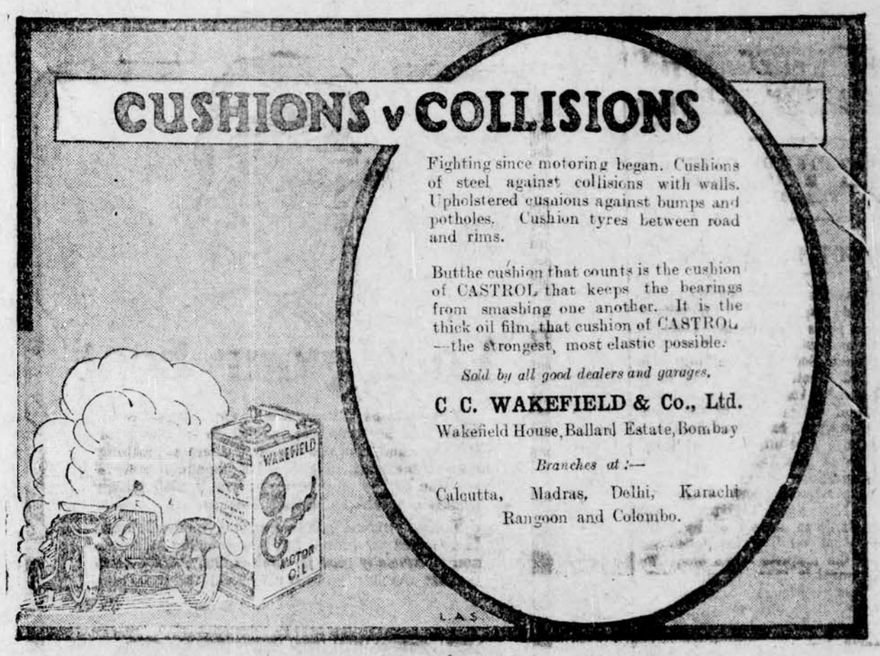
RANGOON PROTEST MEETING.

RANGOON, Oct. 10.

A public meeting, largely attended by Indians including members of the Legislative Council and a few Pongyis, was held this evening at Fytche Square to consider the situation with regard to the strike of employees of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, the Expulsion Bill and the forthcoming elections for the local Council. Mr. T. Prakasam, Editor of the "Swarajya" of Madras, presided.

Referring to the Expulsion Bill the Chairman said he considered the Home Member's arguments in its favour unconvincing and the Bill unnecessary. It was not a Bill which Burma with her traditions and the Burmese with their principles should allow to remain on the statute book even for twelve months. It was a measure which should not be tolerated by Indians, Burmans, Chinese or Europeans.

Speeches were made by a number of speakers in different languages. Resolutions were adopted expressing sympathy with the strikers of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company for their peaceful and non-violent behaviour, and condemning the "stray parties" responsible for riots at Rangoon and Moulmein and it was decided to send a deputation of leading Indians to the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company. Another resolution expressed an emphatic protest against the non-Burman Offenders' Expulsion Bill passed by the Burma Legislative Council.—A. P.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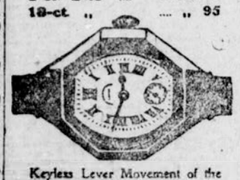

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